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15TH

ANNUAL REUNION

OF THE

ASSOCIATION OF THE GRADUATES

OF THE

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT

WEST POINT, NEW YORK,

JUNE 13, 1884.

1884.

COURIER PRINTING CO.,
E. Saginaw, Mich.

ANNUAL REUNION, JUNE 13, 1884.

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JUNE 13, 1884.

The Association met in the Chapel of the United States Military Academy at 3 o'clock, P. M., and was called to order by Prof. P. S. Michie, of the Executive Committee.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. W. M. Postlethwaite, Chaplain of the Military Academy.

The roll was then called by the Secretary.

ROLL OF MEMBERS.

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Those present are indicated by a *, and those deceased in *italics*.

1808.

Sylvanus Thayer, Died, Sept. 7, 1872, at South Braintree, Mass., aged 88.

1814.

Charles S. Merchant, Died, Dec. 6, 1879, at Carlisle, Penn., aged 84.

1815.

Simon Willard, Died, Aug. 24, 1874, at Boston, Mass., aged 80.

James Monroe, Died, Sept. 7, 1870, at Orange Mountain, N. J., aged 71.

Thos. J. Leslie, Died, Nov. 25, 1874, at New York, aged 77.

Charles Davies, Died, Sept. 17, 1876, at Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y., aged 79.

1818.

Horace Webster, Died, July 12, 1871, at Geneva, N. Y., aged 77.

Harvey Brown, Died, March 31, 1874, at Clifton, N. Y., aged 78.

Hartman Bache, Died, Oct. 8, 1872, at Philadelphia, Pa., aged 75.

1819.

Edward D. Mansfield, Died, Oct. 27, 1880, at Morrow, Ohio, aged 79.

Henry Brewerton, Died, April 17, 1879, at Wilmington, Del., aged 77.

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Henry A. Thompson, Died, March 12, 1880, at Baltimore, Md., aged 80.

JOSHUA BAKER, New Iberia, La.

Daniel Tyler, Died, Nov. 30, 1882, at New York, N. Y., aged 84.

William H. Swift, Died, April 7, 1879, at New York City, aged 79.

1820.

Rawlins Lowndes, Died, Aug. 10, 1877, at Staatsburg, N. Y., aged 76.

JOHN M. TUFTS, Rahway, N. J.

1821.

Seth M. Capron, Died, Nov. 30, 1873, at Walden, N. Y., aged 78.

1822.

*WILLIAM C. YOUNG, 465 W. 23d St., N. Y.

David H. Vinton, Died, Feb. 21, 1873, at Stamford, Conn., aged 70.

*ISAAC R. TRIMBLE, 241 Maryland Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Benjamin H. Wright, Died, May 13, 1881, at Rome, N. Y., aged 80.

1823.

ALFRED MORDECAI, 1816 De Lancey Place, Philadelphia, Pa.

*GEORGE S. GREENE, 127 East 23d St., New York City.

*HANNIBAL DAY, Col. U. S. Army (retired) 244 E. 13th St., New York.

George H. Crosman, Died, May 28, 1882, at Philadelphia, Pa., aged 84.

EDMUND B. ALEXANDER, Col. U. S. A., (retired) St. Paul, Minn.

1824.

Dennis H. Mahan, Drowned, Sept. 16, 1871, in the Hudson River, aged 69.

Robert P. Parrott, Died, Dec. 24, 1877, at Cold Spring, N. Y., aged 73.

JOHN KING FINDLAY, 1152 South Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

John M. Fessenden, Died, Feb. 8, 1883, at Washington, D. C., aged 81.

1825.

WASHINGTON SEAWELL, Col. U. S. A., (retired) San Francisco, Cal.

N. SAYRE HARRIS, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

1826.

WILLIAM H. C. BARTLETT, Col. U. S. A., (retired) Yonkers, N. Y.

Samuel P. Heintzelman, Died, May 1, 1880, at Washington, D. C., aged 74.

AUGUSTUS J. PLEASANTON, 918 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Edwin B. Babbitt, Died, Dec. 11, 1881, at Fort Monroe, Va.,
aged 78.

Nathaniel C. Macrae, Died, Feb. 5, 1878, at Cincinnati, O., aged 74.

Silas Casey, Died, Jan. 22, 1882, at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 75.

1827.

EBENEZER S. SIBLEY, 550 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Alexander J. Center, Died, Nov. 2, 1879, at Tarrytown, N. Y., aged 71.

Nathaniel J. Eaton, Died, March 29, 1883, at Alton, Ill., aged 76.

Abraham Van Buren, Died, March 15, 1873, at New York City,
aged 66.

1828.

Albert E. Church, Died, March 30, 1878, at West Point, N. Y., aged 70.

Richard C. Tilghman, Died, March 14, 1879, at The Hermitage,
Queen Anne Co., Md., aged 72.

*IVERS J. AUSTIN, Newport, R. I.

Gustave S. Rousseau, Died, Feb. 5, 1879, at Plaquemine, La., aged 72.

THOMAS F. DRAYTON, Charlotte, N. C.

Crafts J. Wright, Died, July 23, 1883, at Chicago, Ill., aged 75.

1829.

CATHARINUS P. BUCKINGHAM, Pres. Chicago Steel Works, Chicago,
Illinois.

JOSEPH SMITH BRYCE, Newport, Rhode Island.

Sidney Burbank, Died, Dec. 7, 1882, at Newport, Ky., aged 75.

WILLIAM HOFFMAN, Col. U. S. A., (retired) Rock Island, Ill.

THOMAS SWORDS, Col. U. S. A., (retired) 115 E. 38th St., New
York.

ALBEMARLE CADY, Col. U. S. A., (retired) 444 Chapel St., New
Haven, Conn.

*THOMAS A. DAVIES, 610 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Caleb C. Sibley, Died, Feb. 19, 1875, at Chicago, Ill., aged 69.

JAMES CLARK, Professor, Georgetown College, D. C.

George R. J. Bowdoin, Died, March 14, 1870, at London, England,
aged 60.

BENJAMIN W. BRICE, Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., (retired) Barnum's Hotel,
Baltimore, Md.

1830.

Francis Vinton, Died, Sept. 28, 1872, at Brooklyn, L. I., aged 59.

Thomas L. Alexander, Died, March 11, 1881, at Louisville, Ky., aged 73.

George W. Patten, Died, April 28, 1882, at Houlton, Me., aged 74.

1831.

Henry E. Prentiss, Died, July 2, 1873, at Bangor, Maine, aged 64.

William A. Norton, Died, Sept. 21, 1883, at New Haven, Conn., aged 73.

JACOB AMMEN, Beltsville, Md.

Andrew A. Humphreys, Died, Dec. 27, 1883, at Washington, D. C., aged 73.

WILLIAM H. EMORY, Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., (retired) 1718 H St., Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN, Lieut.-Col. U. S. A., (retired) Green Bay, Wis.

CHARLES WHITTLESEY, 1305 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

1832.

BENJ. S. EWELL, Pres. College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia.

*GEORGE W. CASS, 52 W. 57th St., New York, N. Y.

*ERASMUS D. KEYES, San Francisco, Cal.

JOHN N. MACOMB, Col. U. S. A., (retired) 1314 N. St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

WARD B. BURNETT, Washington, D. C.

James H. Simpson, Died, March 1, 1883, at St. Paul, Minn., aged 70.

Alfred Brush, Died, April 12, 1870, at Detroit, Mich., aged 59.

RANDOLPH B. MARCY, Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., (retired) 2110 H St., Washington, D. C.

ALBERT G. EDWARDS, St. Louis, Mo.

1833.

John G. Barnard, Died, May 14, 1882, at Detroit, Mich., aged 67.

GEORGE W. CULLUM, Col. U. S. A., (retired) 261 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Rufus King, Died, Oct. 13, 1876, at New York City, aged 63.

FRANCIS H. SMITH, Supt. Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.

William H. Sidell, Died, July 1, 1873, at New York City, aged 63.

HENRY WALLER, Cor. Clark and Washington Sts., Chicago, Ill.

HENRY DUPONT, Wilmington, Del.

BENJAMIN ALVORD, Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., (retired) 1207 Q St., Washington, D. C.

HENRY W. WESSELLS, Lieut.-Col. U. S. A., (retired) Litchfield, Conn.
HENRY L. SCOTT, Elizabeth, N. J.

1834.

THOMAS A. MORRIS, Indianapolis, Ind.
GABRIEL R. PAUL, Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., (retired) 1704 I St., Washington, D. C.

1835.

George W. Morrell, Died, Feb. 12, 1883, at Scarborough, West Chester Co., N. Y., aged 68.

HORACE BROOKS, Col. U. S. A., (retired) 26 Jackson Square, Baltimore, Md.

*HENRY L. KENDRICK, Col. U. S. A., (retired) West Point, N. Y.
Alexander S. Macomb, Died, May 8, 1876, at New York, N. Y., aged 62.

PETER C. GAILLARD, Treasurer of Charleston, S. C.

HENRY PRINCE, Lieut.-Col. U. S. A., (retired) Commonwealth Hotel, Boston, Mass.

JOSEPH H. EATON, Major U. S. A., (retired) Portland, Oregon.

ISAAC V. D. REEVE, Col. U. S. A., (retired) Minneapolis, Minn.

MARSENA R. PATRICK, Supt. Soldiers Home, Dayton, Ohio.

*THOMAS B. ARDEN, Ardenia, near Garrison's, N. Y.

*WILLIAM N. GRIER, Col. U. S. A., (retired) Milburn, N. J.

1836.

JOSEPH R. ANDERSON, Pres. Tredegar Iron Works, Richmond, Va.

MARLBOROUGH CHURCHILL, 450 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

JAMES LOWRY DONALDSON, Baltimore, Md.

Thomas W. Sherman, Died, March 16, 1879, at Newport, R. I., aged 66.

Alex. P. Crittenden, Died, November 5, 1870, at San Francisco, Cal., aged 55.

PETER V. HAGNER, Col. U. S. A., (retired) 1816 H St., Washington, D. C.

George C. Thomas, Died, December 2, 1882, at Georgetown, D. C., aged 70.

Arthur B. Lansing, Died, Feb. 9, 1880, at New York City, aged 63.

1837.

Henry W. Benham, Died, June 1, 1884, at New York City, aged 71.

JOHN BRATT, Garrisons, N. Y.

*ISRAEL VODGES, Col. U. S. A., (retired) 92 First Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EDWARD D. TOWNSEND, Brig.-Gen. U. S. A. (retired) 2011 I St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

BENNETT H. HILL, Lieut.-Col., U. S. A., (retired) 1209 N. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

JOSHUA H. BATES, 27½ W. 3d Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ROBERT M. McLANE, Baltimore, Md.

1838.

PETER G. T. BEAUREGARD, New Orleans, La.

JOHN T. METCALFE, Physician, 18 West Thirtieth Street, New York City.

William B. Blair, Died, March 23, 1883, at Lexington, Va., aged 67.

William F. Barry, Died, July 18, 1879, at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., aged 60.

Langdon C. Easton, Died, April 29, 1884, at New York, N. Y., aged 70.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Maj.-Gen. U. S. A., (retired) San Francisco, Cal.

WILLIAM AUSTINE, Maj. U. S. A., (retired) Brattleboro, Vt.

*HAMILTON W. MERRILL, New Rochelle, N. Y.

1839.

GEORGE THOM, Col. U. S. A., (retired) No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.

LUCIUS H. ALLEN, San Francisco, Cal.

JAMES B. RICKETTS, Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., (retired) 1829 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

THOMAS HUNTON, 15 Gravier St., New Orleans, La.

1840.

Charles P. Kingsbury, Died, Dec. 25, 1879, at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 61.

WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, General U. S. A., (retired) 912 Garrison Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

George H. Thomas, Died, March 28, 1870, at San Francisco, Cal., aged 54.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Col. U. S. A., (retired) 819 15th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

GEO. W. GETTY, Col. U. S. A., (retired.)

*JAMES N. CALDWELL, Major U. S. A., (retired) Carthage, O.

PINCKNEY LUGENBEEL, Col. U. S. A., (retired) 74 Edmund Place,
Detroit, Mich.

*OLIVER L. SHEPHERD, Col. U. S. A., (retired) 141st Street, W. of
11th Avenue, New York.

1841.

*ZEALOUS B. TOWER, Col. U. S. A., (retired) Army Building, N. Y.
John Love, Died, Jan. 29, 1881, at Indianapolis, Ind., aged 61.

Harvey A. Allen, Died, Sept. 20, 1882, at Schraalenburg, New Jersey, aged 64.

SEWALL L. FREMONT, Savannah, Ga.

Simon S. Fahnestock, Died, June 15, 1876, at Washington, D. C.,
aged 57.

RICHARD P. HAMMOND, Pres. Board of Police Commissioners, San
Francisco, Cal.

JOHN M. BRANNAN, Col. U. S. A., (retired) Marietta, Ga.

FRANKLIN F. FLINT, Col. U. S. A., (retired) Highland Park, Ill.

1842.

JOHN NEWTON, Chief of Engineers U. S. A.

*WILLIAM S. ROSECRANS, M. C. from Cal., San Rafael, Cal.

THEODORE T. S. LAIDLEY, Col. U. S. A., (retired) Glenham Hotel,
N. Y.

James G. Benton, Died, Aug. 23, 1881, at Springfield, Mass., aged 61.

John Hillhouse, Died, March 29, 1882, at New Brunswick, N. J.,
aged 65.

ABNER DOUBLEDAY, Col. U. S. A., (retired) 55 Cliff Street, N. Y.

*JOHN S. MCCALMONT, Franklin, Pa.

George Sykes, Died, Feb. 9, 1880, at Fort Brown, Tex., aged 57.

EUGENE E. MCLEAN, New York City, 111 Broadway, or 20 University Place.

Charles T. Baker, Died, February 28, 1881, at New York City, N. Y., aged 60.

SAMUEL B. HAYMAN, Lieut.-Col. U. S. A., (retired) Longwood, Mo.
JAMES LONGSTREET, Gainesville, Ga.

JAMES W. ABERT, Newport, Campbell Co., Ky.

1843.

WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN, Hartford, Conn.

GEORGE DESHON, Roman Catholic Priest, Cor. 59th Street and 9th
Avenue, New York City.

WILLIAM F. RAYNOLDS, Col. U. S. A., (retired).

John J. Peck, Died, April 21, 1878, at Syracuse, N. Y., aged 57.

JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS, Col. U. S. A., (retired) Ft. Monroe, Va.

HENRY F. CLARKE, Col. and Asst. Com.-Gen. U. S. A.

CHRISTOPHER C. AUGUR, Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,, ex-President of the U. S., New York City, N. Y.

CHARLES S. HAMILTON, 694 Marshall Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

RUFUS INGALLS, Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., (retired).

Cave J. Couts, Died, June 10, 1874, at San Diego, Cal., aged 53.

1844.

WM. G. PECK, Prof. Mathematics and Astronomy, Columbia College,
New York City.

DANIEL M. FROST, 1711 Nash Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Samuel Gillman, Died, Jan. 18, 1876, at Cincinnati, Ohio, aged 52.

ALFRED PLEASANTON, Pres. of T. H. & C. R. R., Cincinnati, O.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

1845.

THOMAS J. WOOD, Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., (retired) Dayton, O.

CHARLES P. STONE, Brevoort House, New York.

FITZ-JOHN PORTER, Morristown, New Jersey.

HENRY COOPEÉ, Pres. Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.

Francis Collins, Died, Aug. 31, 1882, at Columbus, O., aged 60.

GEORGE P. ANDREWS, Col. 1st Artillery.

DELOS B. SACKETT, Inspector-General U. S. Army.

HENRY B. CLITZ, Col. 10th U. S. Infantry.

THOMAS G. PITCHER, Col. U. S. A., (retired) Supt. Soldiers Home,
Bath, N. Y.

1846.

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, New York City.

John G. Foster, Died, Sept. 2, 1874, at Nashua, N. H., aged 57.

EDMUND L. F. HARDCASTLE, Easton, Md.

FRANCIS T. BRYAN, 2654 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

EDWARD C. BOYNTON, Newburgh, N. Y.

CHARLES C. GILBERT, Col. 17th U. S. Infantry.

JAMES OAKES, Col. U. S. A., (retired) Pittsburg, Pa.

INNIS N. PALMER, Col. U. S. A., (retired) 1210 N. Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

PARMENAS T. TURNLEY, Highland Park, Lake Co., Ill.

GEORGE H. GORDON, 7 Court Square, Boston, Mass.

*DELANCY FLOYD-JONES, Col. U. S. A., (retired) 29 W. 34th Street,
New York.

SAMUEL B. MAXEY, U. S. Senator, Paris, Texas.

1847.

JOSEPH J. WOODS, Montana, Labette Co., Kansas.

JULIAN MCALLISTER, Col. U. S. Ordnance Corps.

DANIEL T. VAN BUREN, Kingston, N. Y.

ORLANDO B. WILLCOX, Col. 12th U. S. Infantry.

HORATIO G. GIBSON, Lieut.-Col. 2d Artillery.

Ambrose E. Burnside, Died, Sept., 13, 1881, at Bristol, R.I., aged 57.

JOHN GIBBON, Col. 7th Infantry.

ROMEYN B. AYERS, Col. 2d Artillery.

THOMAS H. NEILL, Col. U.S.A., (retired) 666 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.

WILLIAM W. BURNS, Lieut.-Col. and Asst. Com. Gen. U. S. A.

EDWARD F. ABBOTT, 402 Scott Street, Covington, Ky.

EGBERT L. VIELE, Cor. 88th St. and Riverside Ave., New York City.

LEWIS C. HUNT, Col. 14th Infantry.

1848.

WM. P. TROWBRIDGE, Prof. of Engineering School of Mines, Columbia College, N. Y.

Robert S. Williamson, Died, Nov. 10, 1882, at San Francisco, Cal.,
aged 58.

Nathaniel Michler, Died, July 17th, 1881, at Saratoga, N.Y., aged 54.

JOSEPH C. CLARK, Major U. S. A., (retired) Mount Holly, N. J.

RICHARD I. DODGE, Col. 11th Infantry.

William N. R. Beall, Died, July 26, 1883, at McMinnville, Tenn.,
aged 58.

Thomas D. Johns, Died, July 31, 1883, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,
aged 59.

1849.

QUINCY A. GILLMORE, Col. Corps of Engineers.

JOHN G. PARKE, Col. Corps of Engineers.

Milton Cogswell, Died, Nov. 20, 1882, at Washington, D.C., aged 57.

CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Lieut.-Col. and Asst. Adjt.-Gen. U. S. A.

RUFUS SAXTON, Lieut.-Col. and Deputy Q.-M.-Gen. U. S. A.

EDWARD MCK. HUDSON, Maj. U.S.A., (retired) 2001 I St., Washington, D. C.

BEVERLY H. ROBERTSON, Washington, D. C.

RICHARD W. JOHNSON, Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., (retired) St. Paul, Minn.

SAMUEL B. HOLABIRD, Q.-M.-Gen. U. S. A.

James P. Roy, Died, Oct. 24, 1874, at Baltimore, Md., aged 47.

1850.

FREDERICK E. PRIME, Major U. S. A., (retired) Litchfield, Conn.

Gouverneur K. Warren, Died, Aug. 8, 1882, at Newport, R.I., aged 52.

SILAS CRISPIN, Col. Ordnance Corps.

Oscar A. Mack, Died, Oct. 22, 1876, at Brunswick, Mo., aged 49.

ROBERT RANSOM, Newbern, N. C.

EUGENE A. CARR, Col. 6th Cavalry.

FRANCIS H. BATES, Capt. U. S. A., (retired) 2818 W. "P" Street,
Georgetown, D. C.

Zetus S. Searle, Died, April 2, 1876, at Peekskill, N. Y., aged 48.

1851.

*GEO. L. ANDREWS, Prof. of Modern Languages at U. S. Military
Academy, West Point, N. Y.

ALEXANDER PIPER, Lieut.-Col. 1st Artillery.

*CALEB HOUSE, Highland Falls, N. Y.

*ALEXANDER J. PERRY, Lieut.-Col. and Dep. Q.-M.-Gen. U. S. Army.

WILLIAM H. MORRIS, Fordham, N. Y.

ROBERT E. PATTERSON, No. 65, North Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.

*WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE, Lieut.-Col. and Asst. Adjt-Gen. U. S. A.

EDWARD A. PALFREY, 49 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, La.

1852.

THOMAS L. CASEY, Col. Corps of Engineers.

George W. Rose, Died, May 19th, 1870, at Detroit, Mich., aged 39.

*HENRY W. SLOCUM, 465 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

*JAMES W. ROBINSON, 64 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

MILO S. HASCALL, Goshen, Ind.

JOHN MULLAN, 404 Jackson Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Sylvester Mowry, Died, Oct. 17, 1871, at London, Eng., aged 40.

Marshall T. Polk, Died, Feb. 29, 1884, at Nashville, Tenn., aged 53.

*PETER T. SWAINE, Col. 22nd Infantry.

ALEXANDER McD. MCCOOK, Col. 6th Infantry.

WILLIAM MYERS, Lieut.-Col. U. S. A., (retired) Omaha, Neb.

JOHN P. HAWKINS, Major and Com. of Sub., U. S. A.

1853.

*WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL, Lieut.-Col. Corps of Engineers.

WILLIAM S. SMITH, Glasgow, Mo.

JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General U. S. A.

THOMAS M. VINCENT, Lieut.-Col. and Asst. Adjt.-Gen. U. S. A.

*HENRY C. SYMONDS, Sing Sing, N. Y.

GEORGE BELL, Major and Com. of Sub. U. S. A.

Louis H. Pelouze, Died, June 2, 1878, at Washington, D.C., aged 47.

LA RHETT L. LIVINGSTON, Major 4th Artillery.

Robert O. Tyler, Died, Dec. 1, 1874, at Boston, Mass., aged 43.

WILLIAM W. LOWE, Omaha, Nebraska.

*PHILIP H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General U. S. A.

ALEXANDER CHAMBERS, Lieut.-Col. 21st Infantry.

WILLIAM CRAIG, Bent's Fort, Col.

1854.

G. W. CURTIS LEE, Pres. Washington Lee University, Lexington, Va.

*HENRY L. ABBOT, Lieut.-Col., Corps of Engineers.

THOMAS H. RUGER, Colonel 18th Infantry.

OLIVER O. HOWARD, Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

JUDSON D. BINGHAM, Lieut.-Col., Deputy Q.-M.-Gen., U. S. A.

MICHAEL R. MORGAN, Major and Com. of Sub., U. S. A.

OLIVER D. GREENE, Maj. and Asst. Adjt.-Gen., U. S. A.

George A. Gordon, Died, Oct. 26, 1878, at Washington, D. C., aged 45.

*CHARLES G. SAWTELLE, Lieut.-Col., and Deputy Q.-M.-Gen., U. S. A.

1855.

*CYRUS B. COMSTOCK, Lieut.-Col. Corps of Engineers.

Godfrey Weitzel, Died, March 19th, 1884, at Philadelphia, Penn., aged 49.

GEORGE H. ELLIOT, Lieut. Col. Corps of Engineers.

JUNIUS B. WHEELER, Prof. of Engineering, U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y.

John V. DuBois, Died, July 31, 1880, at Hudson, N. Y., aged 45.

ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Pres. College of the City of New York.

JOHN W. TURNER, St. Louis, Mo.

GEORGE D. RUGGLES, Major and Asst. Adjt.-Gen., U. S. A.

LEWIS MERRILL, Major 7th Cavalry.

Alfred T. A. Torbert, Drowned, Aug. 29th, 1880, in wreck of steamer Vera Cruz, aged 47.

*WILLIAM B. HAZEN, Chief Signal Officer U. S. A.

HENRY M. LAZELLE, Lieut. Col. 23d Infantry.

1856.

DAVID C. HOUSTON, Lieut.-Col. Corps of Engineers.

ORLANDO M. POE, Lieut.-Col. Corps of Engineers.

HERBERT A. HASCALL, Capt. U. S. A., (retired) Gloversville, N. Y.

Francis L. Vinton, Died, Oct. 6, 1879, at Leadville, Col., aged 44.

Lorenzo Lorain, Died, March 16, 1882, at Baltimore, Md., aged 52.

*JEREMIAH H. GILMAN, Captain and Com. of Sub., U. S. A.

THOMAS W. WALKER, Captain, U. S. A., (retired) Girard House,
Philadelphia, Pa.

George Jackson, Died, May 27, 1883, at Parkersburg, W. V., aged 50.

WILLIAM B. HUGHES, Major and Q. M., U. S. A.

John McL. Hildt, Died, April 25, 1877, at New York, aged 41.

1857.

*JOHN C. PALFREY, 87, Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

E. PORTER ALEXANDER, Vice-President Louisville & Nashville R. R.,
Louisville, Ky.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Capt. 3d Artillery.

MANNING M. KIMMEL, Henderson, Ky.

GEORGE H. WEEKS, Major and Q.-M., U. S. A.

JOHN S. MARMADUKE, St. Louis, Mo.

JOSEPH S. CONRAD, Lieut.-Col. 22d Infantry.

ROBERT H. ANDERSON, Chief of Police, Savannah, Ga.

1858.

William J. L. Nicodemus, Died, Jan. 6, 1879, at Janesville, Wis.,
aged 44.

1859.

WILLIAM E. MERRILL, Lieut.-Col. Corps of Engineers.

MOSES H. WRIGHT, Louisville, Ky.

FRANCIS L. GUENTHER, Major 2nd Artillery.

MARTIN B. HARDIN, Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., (retired) 204 Dearborn
Street, Chicago, Ill.

FRANCIS J. CRILLY 223 Dock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CALEB H. CARLTON, Major 3d Cavalry.

JOSEPH WHEELER, Wheeler, Lawrence Co., Ala.

JOHN J. UPHAM, Major 5th Cavalry.

1860.

WALTER MCFARLAND, Lieut.-Col. Corps of Engineers.

*HORACE PORTER, Pullman Palace Car Co., New York.

JAMES H. WILSON, Boston, Mass.

JAMES N. WHITTEMORE, Lieut.-Col. Ordnance Corps.

ALANSON M. RANDOL, Major 1st Artillery.

*JOHN M. WILSON, Lieut.-Col. Corps of Engineers.

EDWARD R. HOPKINS, St. Paul, Minn.

WESLEY MERRITT, Col. 5th Cavalry and Supt. Military Academy.

*JAMES P. MARTIN, Major and Asst. Adjt.-Gen. U. S. A.

WADE H. GIBBES, Columbia, S. C.

SAMUEL T. CUSHING, Capt. and Com. of Sub., U. S. A.

ROBERT H. HALL, Major 22nd Infantry.

MAY 6, 1861.

HENRY A. DUPONT, Wilmington, Del.

Orville E. Babcock, Drowned, June 2, 1884, in Musquito Inlet, Fla., aged 48.

ADELBERT R. BUFFINGTON, Lieut.-Col. Ordnance Corps.

Emory Upton, Died, March 14, 1881, at San Francisco, Cal., aged 42.

NATHANIEL R. CHAMBLISS, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

SAMUEL N. BENJAMIN, Maj. and Asst. Adjt.-Gen. U. S. A.

JOHN W. BARLOW, Lieut.-Col. Corps of Engineers.

Franklin Harwood, Died, March 26th, 1883, at Boston, Mass., aged 44.

George W. Dresser, Died, May 27th, 1883, at Newport, R.I., aged 46.

CHAS. MCK. LEOSER, 46 Beaver St., New York City.

*HENRY C. HASBROUCK, Capt. 4th Artillery and Commandant of Cadets U. S. M. A.

FRANCIS A. DAVIES, 230 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MALBONE F. WATSON, Captain U. S. A., (retired) Dayton, Ohio.

EUGENE B. BEAUMONT, Major 4th Cavalry.

CHAS. H. GIBSON, 1131 Girard St., Philadelphia, Pa.

JUNE 24, 1861.

*WILLIAM H. HARRIS, 490 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, O.

ALFRED MORDECAI, Lieut.-Col. Ordnance Corps.

Charles C. Parsons, Died, Sept. 7, 1878, at Memphis, Tenn., aged 40.

LAWRENCE S. BABBITT, Major Ordnance Corps.

Joseph C. Audenreid, Died, June 30, 1880, at Washington, D. C., aged 40.

PHILIP H. REMINGTON, Captain 19th Infantry.

JAMES P. DROUILLARD, Cumberland Furnace, Tenn.

1862.

*GEORGE L. GILLESPIE, Major Corps of Engineers.
SAMUEL M. MANSFIELD, Major Corps of Engineers.
MORRIS SCHAFF, Pittsfield, Mass.
FRANK B. HAMILTON, Captain 2d Artillery.
JAMES H. ROLLINS, Captain U. S. A., (retired) Columbia, Mo.
JAMES H. LORD, Captain and A. Q.-M. U. S. A.

1863.

*PETER S. MICHIE, Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy,
U. S. Military Academy.
WM. H. H. BENYUARD, Major Corps of Engineers.
JOHN R. MCGINNESS, Major Ordnance Corps.
GEORGE W. MCKEE, Major Ordnance Corps.
FRANK H. PHIPPS, Major Ordnance Corps.
JAMES W. REILLY, Capt. Ordnance Corps.
WM. S. BEEBE, 25 Grace Court, Brooklyn, L. I., N. Y.
THOMAS WARD, Major and Adj.-Gen. U. S. A.
JOHN G. BUTLER, Capt. Ordnance Corps.
ROBERT CATLIN, Capt. U. S. A., (retired) Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
CHARLES H. LESTER, First Lieutenant Eighth Cavalry.
JAMES M. J. SANNO, Capt. Seventh Infantry.
*JAMES R. REID, Elmira, N. Y.

1864.

GARRETT J. LYDECKER, Major Corps of Engineers.
ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, Major Corps of Engineers.
OSWALD H. ERNST, Major Corps of Engineers.
Charles B. Phillips, Died, June 14, 1881, at Norfolk, Va., aged 41.
*VANDERBILT ALLEN, 58 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
CHAS. J. ALLEN, Major Corps of Engineers.
Edward D. Wheeler, Died, Oct. 12, 1883, at Pfeiffer, Ohio, aged 44.

1865.

CHAS. W. RAYMOND, Major Corps of Engineers.
A. MACOMB MILLER, Major Corps of Engineers.
*DAVID W. PAYNE, Corning, N. Y.
*WILLIAM H. HUER, Major Corps of Engineers.
THOS. H. HANDBURY, Major Corps of Engineers.
JAMES C. POST, Capt. Corps of Engineers.

*JAMES F. GREGORY, Capt. Corps of Engineers and Aid to Gen. Sheridan.

ALFRED E. BATES, Major and Paymaster U. S. A.

JOHN P. STORY, Capt. Fourth Artillery.

J. HARRISON HALL, Dayton, Ohio.

WILLIAM A. RAFFERTY, Capt. Sixth Cavalry.

APPLETON D. PALMER, 115 Broadway, N. Y.

WILLIAM H. McLAUGHLIN, Capt. 18th Infantry.

Edward H. Totten, killed. June 14, 1879, at Cold Spring, N. Y., aged 33.

JAMES M. MARSHALL, Capt. and A. Q.-M., U. S. A.

WM. S. STARRING, Capt. Ordnance Corps.

EDWARD HUNTER, Capt. 1st Cavalry.

EDGAR C. BOWEN, Capt. U. S. A., (retired) Minneapolis. Minn.

SAMUEL M. MILLS, Capt. 5th Artillery.

WM. D. O'TOOLE, Post Trader, Ft. Keogh, Montana.

ARCHIBALD H. GOODLOE, Capt. U. S. A., (retired) 56 Winder St., Detroit, Mich.

CASS DURHAM, Capt. 18th Infantry.

Robert B. Wade, Died, Jan. 8, 1884, at Chicago, Ill., aged 39.

P. ELMENDORF SLOAN, Syracuse, N. Y.

1866.

BENJAMIN D. GREENE, P. O. Box 96, Savannah, Ga.

Richard C. Churchill, Died, June 24, 1879, at Sing Sing, N. Y., aged 34.

JAMES O'HARA, First Lieut. 3d Artillery.

CHARLES KING, Capt. U. S. A., (retired) Box 56, Milwaukee, Wis.

*ISAAC T. WEBSTER, First Lieut. 1st Artillery.

WILLIAM H. UPHAM, Angelica, Wis.

ELBRIDGE R. HILLS, First Lieut. and Adj. 5th Artillery.

FRANCIS L. HILLS, No. 7 Chester Park, Boston, Mass.

JOHN F. STRETCH, First Lieut. and Adj. 10th Infantry.

1867.

JOHN C. MALLERY, Capt. Corps of Engineers.

CLINTON B. SEARS, Capt. Corps of Engineers.

THOMAS TURTLE, Capt. Corps of Engineers.

WILLIAM E. ROGERS, Garrisons, N. Y.

FREDERICK A. MAHAN, Capt. Corps of Engineers.

FREDERICK A. HINMAN, Capt. Corps of Engineers.

William F. Reynolds, Died, Nov. 22, 1877, at Lafayette, Ind., aged 30.

CROSBY P. MILLER, First Lieut. 4th Artillery.
 THOMAS H. BARBER, First Lieut. 1st Artillery.
 JOHN MCCLELLAN, First Lieut. 5th Artillery.
 EUGENE P. MURPHY, 409 Pine Street, San Francisco, Cal.
 EDWIN S. CURTIS, First Lieut. 2d Artillery.
 GEORGE A. GARRETSON, Second National Bank, Cleveland, O.
 LEANDER T. HOWES, 11 Wall Street, N. Y. City.
 STANISLAUS REMAK, 123 S. Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 EDWARD S. GODFREY, Capt. 7th Cavalry.
 WILLIAM J. ROE, Newburgh, N. Y.
 ORSEMUS B. BOYD, Captain 8th Cavalry.

1868.

ALBERT H. PAYSON, Capt. Corps of Engineers.
 *EDGAR W. BASS, Prof. of Math. U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y.
 JOSEPH H. WILLARD, Capt. Corps of Engineers.
 HENRY METCALFE, Capt. Ordnance Corps.
 ROBERT FLETCHER, Prof. Darmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
 DAVID D. JOHNSON, First Lieut. 5th Artillery.
 EUGENE O. FECHET, Port Huron, Mich.
Paul Dahlgren, Died, March 23, 1876, at Rome, Italy, aged 30.
 CHARLES W. WHIPPLE, First Lieut. Ordnance Corps.
 *DAVID S. DENNISON, Hillview, (Lake George) Warren Co., N. Y.
 ALEXANDER L. MORTON, First Lieut. 5th Artillery.
 WILLIAM J. VOLKMAR, Capt. 5th Cavalry and Aid to Gen. Sheridan.
 JAMES H. JONES, Col. 12th N. Y. Knickerbocker Club, N. Y.
 WILLIAM C. FORBUSH, Capt. 5th Cavalry.
 JOHN D. C. HOSKINS, First Lieut. and Adj. 3d Artillery.
 *CHANCELLOR MARTIN, U. S. Custom House, New York, N. Y.
 FRANK W. RUSSELL, Plymouth, N. H.
 THOMAS J. MARCH, Limerick Bridge, Pa.
 LOYALL FARRAGUT, 113 E. 36th St., New York City.
 CHARLES F. ROE, First Lieut. and Adj. 2d Cavalry.
 DELANCEY A. KANE, Knickerbocker Club, 249 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

1869.

ERIC BERGLAND, Capt. Corps of Engineers.
 LEONARD G. HUN, 25 N. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.
 *SAMUEL E. TILLMAN, Prof. of Chem., Min. and Geo. U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y.

*PHILIP M. PRICE, Captain Corps of Engineers.

DANIEL M. TAYLOR, Captain Ordnance Corps.

WILLIAM P. DUVALL, First Lieut. 5th Artillery.

HENRY L. HARRIS, First Lieut, 1st Artillery.

REMEMBRANCE H. LINDSEY, Uniontown, Pa.

*CHARLES BRADEN, First Lieut. U. S. A., (retired) West Point, N. Y.

WILLIAM F. SMITH, 34 E. 36th St. New York City.

WILLIAM GERHARD, Overbrook Station, Philadelphia, Pa.

1870.

FRANCIS V. GREENE, Capt. Corps of Engineers.

*WINFIELD S. CHAPLIN, Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.

*CARL F. PALFREY, Capt. Corps of Engineers.

EDWARD G. STEVENS, Clinton, Mass.

EDGAR S. DUDLEY, First Lieut. 2d Artillery.

CLARENCE A. POSTLEY, 51 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

BENJAMIN H. RANDOLPH, First Lieut. 2d Artillery.

RICHARD A. WILLIAMS, First Lieut. 8th Cavalry.

*CHARLES W. LARNED, Prof. of Drawing U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y.

Edmund M. Cobb, Died, Oct. 28, 1883, near Huntsville, Ala., aged 36.

SAMUEL W. FOUNTAIN, First Lieut. 8th Cavalry.

ROBERT E. COXE, Chicago, Ill.

*DEXTER W. PARKER, Meriden, Conn.

Benjamin A. Hodgson, Killed, June 25, 1876, on the Little Big Horn, Montana, aged 28.

SEBREE SMITH, First Lieut. and Reg. Q. M. 2d Artillery.

WINFIELD S. EDGERLY, Captain 7th Cavalry.

ISAIAH H. McDONALD, 8th and F Streets, Washington, D. C.

ROBERT N. PRICE, 116 C St., Washington, D. C.

1871.

ANDREW H. RUSSELL, First Lieut. Ordnance Corps.

GEORGE S. ANDERSON, First Lieut. 6th Cavalry.

WALTER S. WYATT, First Lieut. 9th Infantry.

*WALLACE MOTT, First Lieut. 8th Infantry.

George E. Bacon, Died, Dec. 20th, 1883, at Fort Concho, Texas, aged 35.

THOMAS M. WOODRUFF, First Lieut. 5th Infantry.

RICHARD H. POILLON, 367 Jay Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 JAMES N. ALLISON, First Lieut. 2d Cavalry.
 JAMES B. HICKEY, First Lieut. and Adjt. 8th Cavalry.
 DANIEL H. BRUSH, First Lieut. and R. Q. M. 17th Infantry.
 FREDERICK D. GRANT, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

1872.

*ROGERS BIRNIE, First Lieut. Ordnance Corps.
 STANHOPE E. BLUNT, Captain Ordnance Corps.
 *OBADIAH F. BRIGGS, Trenton, N. J.
 CHARLES D. PARKHURST, First Lieut. 4th Artillery.
 GEORGE RUHLEN, First Lieut. 17th Infantry.
 JACOB R. RIBLETT, Peoria, Ill.
 THOMAS C. WOODBURY, First Lieut. 16th Infantry.
 WILLIAM B. WETMORE, 15 Waverly Place, N. Y.
 THOMAS B. NICHOLS, 223 Alleghany Ave., Alleghany, Penn.
 HERBERT E. TUTHERLY, First Lieut. 1st Cavalry.
 WILLIAM H. W. JAMES, First Lieut. and Adjt. 24th Infantry.
 HENRY H. LANDON, 11 Wall Street, N. Y.

1873.

WILLIAM H. BIXBY, Captain Corps of Engineers.
 JACOB E. BLOOM, 25 West 9th Street, Cincinnati, O.
 *EZRA B. FULLER, First Lieut. 7th Cavalry.
 FREDERICK A. SMITH, First Lieut. and Adjt. 12th Infantry.
 *AUGUSTUS C. TYLER, Norwich, Conn.
Samuel N. Holmes, burned to death, Feb. 15, 1884, at Prescott,
 Arizona, aged 36.
 *QUINCY O'M. GILLMORE, First Lieut. 8th Cavalry.

1874.

RUSSELL THAYER, Sup't Fairmount Park, 33 Ridge Av., Philadelphia.
 GEORGE R. CECIL, Second Lieut. 13th Infantry.
 WILLIS WITTICH, First Lieut. 21st Infantry.
 THEODORE H. ECKERSON, First Lieut. 19th Infantry.

1875.

JOHN P. JEFFERSON. Warren, Penn.
 JOHN M. BALDWIN, New Orleans, La.
 FRANCIS C. ELTONHEAD, First Lieut. 21st Infantry.

1876.

JOHN R. WILLIAMS, First Lieut. 3d Artillery.

*HEMAN DOWD, New York, N. Y.

*ALEXANDER S. BACON, Drexel Building, New York.

HENRY H. LUDLOW, First Lieut. 3d Artillery.

*JOHN T. FRENCH, Second Lieut. 4th Artillery.

LEONARD A. LOVERING, Second Lieut. 4th Infantry.

HERBERT S. FOSTER, First Lieut. 20th Infantry.

OSCAR F. LONG, Second Lieut. 5th Infantry, Aid to Gen. Miles.

CHARLES L. HAMMOND, Crown Point, N. Y.

1877.

*WILLIAM W. GALBRAITH, Second Lieut. 5th Artillery.

*JOHN J. HADEN, Second Lieut. 8th Infantry.

HENRY J. GOLDMAN, Second Lieut. 5th Cavalry.

*JOHN BIGELOW, JR., Second Lieut. 10th Cavalry.

Ben I. Butler, Died, Sept. 1, 1881, at Bay View, Mass., aged 26.

1878.

JAMES L. LUSK, First Lieut. Corps of Engineers.

FRANK DE L. CARRINGTON, First Lieut. 1st Infantry.

WILLIAM J. ELLIOTT, 1308 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

1879.

FREDERICK V. ABBOT, First Lieut. Corps of Engineers.

*JAMES E. RUNCIE, Second Lieut. 1st Artillery.

CHARLES R. NOYES, Second Lieut. 9th Infantry.

HENRY DEH. H. WAITE, Second Lieut. 5th Cavalry.

JOHN S. MALLORY, Second Lieut. 2d Infantry.

GUY R. BEARDSLEE, East Creek, N. Y.

1880.

CHARLES S. BURT, Marquette, Mich.

GEORGE H. MORGAN, Second Lieut. 3d Cavalry.

JAMES S. ROGERS, Second Lieut. 20th Infantry.

FRANCIS J. A. DARR, Second Lieut. 12th Infantry.

CHARLES B. VODGES, Second Lieut. 1st Infantry.

1881.

EDWIN ST. J. GREBLE, Second Lieut. 2d Artillery.

JAMES T. KERR, Second Lieut. 17th Infantry.

1882.

- *EDWARD BURR, First Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
ORMOND M. LISSAK, Second Lieut. 4th Artillery (H).
*JOHN T. THOMPSON, Second Lieut. 2d Artillery (G).
CHARLES P. ELLIOT, Second Lieut. 13th Infantry (B).
CHARLES J. STEVENS, Second Lieut. 9th Cavalry (I).

1883.

- EDWIN C. BULLOCK, Second Lieut. 7th Cavalry.
CLARENCE R. EDWARDS, Second Lieut. 23d Infantry (D).

1884.

- JOHN B. BELLINGER, Second Lieut. 7th Cavalry.

NOTE.—There are 553 members upon the roll; of these 71 were present, and 107 had died.

Gen. Isaac R. Trimble, Class of 1822, was called upon to preside, and was conducted to the chair by Mr. Wm. C. Young, Class of 1822, and Gen. Geo. S. Greene, Class of 1823.

Gen. Trimble delivered the following address :

ADDRESS.

FELLOW GRADUATES:—

We meet to-day as comrades, who, under the influence of early sentiments, are united by the common heritage of love for the old Academy.

We are ready to welcome one and all who have shared the benefits, the honors and the memories of an institution made illustrious by the bearing of its sons in the arts of peace and by their achievements on many glorious battle fields.

Cannot I say, without undue assumption or idle boasting, that wherever the graduates of West Point have been sought for to execute great national works, or have been called into the field of conflict, to the fatigue of the march, or privations of the camp, they have left conspicuous traces of skill, endurance and valor, that may compare with those of any race, and which will illumine the pages of history with a brilliancy unsurpassed by the exploits of any other nation?

The civil engineering of our country is indebted to West Point graduates, especially to Prof. Mahan, of Virginia, for its early and rapid development.

The first true parallel of latitude in the United States, run on scientific principles, was by a commission, at the head of which was Col. Wm. McCrea, of North Carolina, an early graduate of West Point. It was designed as a trace of the National road from Wheeling-on-the-Ohio to Missouri.

The first surveys of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal up the Potomac River and across the Alleghany Mountains were made in 1824, by three corps of United States Engineers—graduates of West Point—detailed by J. C. Calhoun.

The first surveys and constructions of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were made by a corps of engineers, detailed by the war department at the request of the company, in 1826.

The first four railroads out of Boston were located and constructed in 1832 by graduates of this Institution, Captain McNeil, G. W. Whistler and J. M. Fessenden.

The Northern Central Railroad from Baltimore north into Pennsylvania, was located and built by one of our number, I. R. Trimble, and here was demonstrated by previous calculation of the power of engines to overcome gravity and friction, instead of stationary engines, the practical utility of adopting high grades for mountainous districts. This was in 1835. Previous to this, grades not exceeding thirty feet per mile, were considered the limit of useful practicability. Eighty-four feet per mile was adopted to surmount a ridge 750 feet above tide-water.

About the year 1838 George W. Whistler, an early graduate of West Point Academy, was appointed by the Emperor of Russia engineer of St. Petersburg and Moscow Railroad, and built that great military highway.

In 1857 Col. Andrew Talcott went to Mexico and was engaged in the location and construction of the great highway from Vera Cruz to Mexico, assisted by Alfred Mordecai.

Nearly all the railroads in Virginia and North Carolina up to 1850 were built under the direction of that able engineer, Walter Gwynn, a West Point man.

It was a graduate of West Point, Ringgold, of Maryland, who first taught Gen. Zachary Taylor, in the Mexican war, the great effect of light artillery in battle, and another graduate, in the same war, Robert E. Lee, showed even Gen. Winfield Scott the importance of a correct and systematic reconnoissance of the country to be traversed by the army, and that of the topography immediately in front of the enemy.

It was one of our number, Randolph Ridgely, of Maryland, who first organized and made known the true value of cavalry as an arm of the service.

During the war of 1812, in the Indian wars, until 1860, nor in the previous war with Mexico, had we any cavalry worthy of the name.

Graduates of West Point disciplined and drilled our soldiers after 1818, taught them the company and battalion drill and instructed the auxiliary militia in the war with Mexico, proving the absolute necessity of battalion drill to make effective soldiers during a campaign, and to give them steadiness and force in battle.

It was our graduates who built the forts along the coasts for maritime defence, under the direction of that eminent engineer, Gen. Simon Bernard, and although their efficiency was not tested until a sudden and vast stride had been made in the power of naval artillery after 1860, they were for forty years considered models of coast defense. The thorough organization and improvement of the Ordnance Department, its case-mated guns, its field artillery, its shot and shell, its fixed ammunition, its mortars and fuses, and its great variety of small arms were all under the personal supervision, and often were the invention of graduates of West Point. In no arm of the service have such extraordinary advances been made as in this department. A few words will illustrate this. Compare the old flint-lock musket of 1824 with the present percussion lock, and that with the breech-loader. Look at the dragoon of 1812 with his "horse-pistol" stowed in a savage-looking bear skin holster, and a huge broad sword rattling on his horse's flank, and contrast him to the dashing cavalry man of to-day with a small arsenal of small arms about his person. His repeating carbine or Spencer rifle, his serviceable sword, and a "six-shooter" in every pocket, equipped for a contest with ten times his number in infantry. These extraordinary changes are mainly due to the intelligence and industry of West Point officers. It is but a just tribute to their memory that some of their names should be recorded: George Bomford, class of 1805; John Symington, 1819; Wm. H. Bell, 1820; R. P. Parrott, 1824; B. Huger, 1825; A. Mordecai, 1823; T. J. Rodman, 1841.

The coasts surveys of the United States, begun under the

direction of Prof. Hassler, a German scientist, were, in their details, executed chiefly by pupils of West Point. Their more perfect organization and more vigorous prosecution are indebted to Prof. Bache, a distinguished graduate.

It may be interesting to give a brief history of the origin of this school. By act of Congress, March 16th, 1802, the President, Thomas Jefferson, was empowered to organize and establish a corps of engineers, to consist of officers and cadets, at no time to exceed twenty, the corps to be stationed at West Point and established as a Military Academy. The President was authorized to appoint four teachers of the arts and sciences necessary for artillerists and engineers, and also to appoint a teacher of French and another of Drawing. Appropriations amounting to \$14,500 were made in successive years, to purchase maps, plans, books and instruments for the joint use of the War Department and the Academy. In April, 1812, James Madison, President, new regulations were made, and the corps of engineers was increased by the addition of two Captains, two first and two second Lieutenants, one Paymaster, four Sergeants, four Corporals, and one teacher of music, four musicians, nineteen artificers and sixty-two men. A company of bombardiers, sappers and miners, was to be formed out of this increase. This act also authorized the President to appoint one Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, one Professor of Mathematics, one Professor of Engineering, in all its branches; each Professor to have an assistant to be selected from the most proficient cadets; also a teacher of drawing and one of French. The number of cadets to be increased to 250, to be not less than 14, nor more than 21 years of age; each one to receive \$16 a month, and two rations per day. By the same act \$25,000 was appropriated to purchase a library, apparatus, etc. It is believed that after the year 1812, Captain Alden Partridge was the oldest Professor or officer and First Superintendent proper.

Here on the banks of the historic and beautiful Hudson, to the school provided by the thoughtful wisdom of our statesmen, come the youth from every part of our widely expanded

country; from the regions of almost perpetual snow to the sunny lands of the South, from the surging billows of the Atlantic to the Golden Gates of the West. No home so exalted, nor cabin so humble, that may not send its boys to be trained for usefulness and honor. They go forth to serve the country in peace and in war, and the triumphs of each are known throughout the land, carrying joy and exultation to all its homes and exciting emulation and patriotic pride in every State.

You will pardon me, I am sure, for some allusion to the South and the civil war in its effects upon that part of the country, together with its subsequent recovery to more than its former prosperity.

The ravages of war swept like a terrible cyclone over its wide areas and fertile fields. No home escaped its dire effects; its houses were deserted, or left with none but old men and powerless women to make them more desolate; its fields abandoned, or but small areas tilled for precarious subsistence; farming implements destroyed, horses taken for war service, cattle killed or driven away, labor disorganized and uncontrollable. In thousands of homes no animal food, and absolutely nothing but corn and corn meal for sustenance of delicate women and children. Thousands of hearts, though dismayed, were not without hope. None abandoned themselves to despair. Then came a struggle with *want*, more cruel and unsparing than battle; for in this conflict women bore an equal share. It is probable that not a hundred dollars in silver or gold, or other valid currency, could be found in circulation in all the broad domain of the South. Only *Hope* relieved the gloom which shadowed the land.

“And as in sparkling majesty, a star
Gilds the bright summit of some gloomy cloud,
Brightening the half-veiled face of heaven afar;
So, when dark thoughts the boding spirit shroud,
Sweet Hope, celestial influence round them shed,
Waving its silver pinions o’er each drooping head.”

To dwell upon this picture, by one who witnessed all its sad features, is too painful. I believe, from personal knowledge,

that no country of equal extent, during the last three centuries, has been so impoverished—so deplorably prostrate.

Nineteen years have rolled by; many of them filled with *want and weariness and tears*. Now look at the South of to-day. Agriculture flourishing, cities rebuilt, new ones springing up, manufactories established and prosperous, valuable mines discovered and developed, old railroads repaired, thousands of miles of new ones constructed, commercial interest vastly extended, a currency sound and in proportion to the public wants; all this trammelled by disorganized, and in many States, uncontrolled and uncontrollable conditions of labor. It may be asked why I present this picture and draw this contrast? I answer: From no other feeling or motive than to assert a truth which it demonstrates beyond cavil; namely: That the Southern people, whatever may have been the circumstances surrounding them, and the effect of an institution forced upon them by the policy of their Mother-England—an institution not then repugnant to the moral sentiment of nations, and perpetuated beyond their control—are not now, nor have *ever* been, notwithstanding the contrary teaching of others, a *degenerate* race; that they still retain their manhood and their womanhood, and all the sturdiest and noblest traits inherited from their English ancestry; among them, fortitude in adversity, endurance under hardships, perseverance under failures, self-reliance and courage to struggle against difficulties however formidable, and, above all, never to abandon the hope of a better future.

I wish also to show that the present prosperity of the South—gratifying as it should be to every patriot heart—is a factor in the equation for ascertaining what is for the good of this Nation, which the Statesmen of our day cannot omit if they desire to obtain a true result, and determine what is to be the ultimate benefit of the whole people of this continent.

The great error of both sections of our country from the earliest times, was a deep prejudice against each other—a prejudice founded in ignorance of the good traits of character in each, and of their social and domestic life, and perpetuated by total dissimilarity of pursuits, aims and aspirations.

The war has changed all this. The stern logic of a bloody strife has forced us to know each other better—to find out that imperfections in the character of both, are greatly overbalanced by their good qualities, which may hereafter serve to show that each section is a necessary counterpart of the other, mingling and working together to make a more exalted empire and civilization.

“Truth and facts,” as Carlisle justly remarks, “are inexorable things, and whether recognized or not, will shape the destiny of men and of nations.” The truth concerning the character and aims of the Southern people, and the facts relating to the capacity of the country to sustain a dense and prosperous population engaged in the pursuits of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, as well as those of science, literature and mechanical arts; are subjects of grave reflection for those who would shape the future of our country, and who have at heart its happiness, its prosperity and its perpetual union.

Bulwer has said: “Great truths come to individuals in sorrow; to nations, in war.” In this land one great truth was established by the inexorable logic of the sword, namely: That we are and shall be one people; that this continent, broad as it is, cannot contain two republics or two nations.

The South bows to this decree and accepts the conviction that the cause in which Lee and Jackson failed, and for which they died, was not intended by Providence to be successful.

The Southern States accepted the results of the war without mental reservation, and the terms which General Grant, at Appomatox, generously offered and to which General Lee acceded. The former made a pledge, and the latter accepted and gave a “parole.”

That pledge and parole were our law and our protection. They involved the honor of both armies and the people of both sections. We of the South never thought then to violate our engagements, nor have we ever wished to do so since. It was an amnesty for the past—not proclaimed, it is true, by the supreme civil authority of the nation—but given in its name

by one great soldier to another, in the supreme crisis of the conflict, and held as sacred as honor could make it.

The war was ended at Appomatox. The northern forces were conquerors over inferior numbers and an exhausted country. I will not here utter one word to dim the lustre of their achievements. Let history give to each section its just claims to renown. But I may be permitted to say, that when the men of Lee and of Johnston laid down their arms, they were, in one sense, also victors; for they had, by the skill of their general, and the bravery of their soldiers, conquered the respect of every officer and man in the Federal Armies.

And now, so convinced are the people of the South that the result of that conflict "was for the best," so satisfied are they with their present prosperity; and such bright hopes have they of the future, that I venture to assert that there are few sane men in all the thirteen Southern States, who, if choice could be given them, would prefer to go back to the condition of things prior to 1860.

No Southern State has looked to the right or to the left to find plausible reason for evading its engagements with the general government. They all have marched on in the straight path of duty before them, looking only to their own welfare and that of all their sister States in the Union, with an abiding faith that by honorable aims and indomitable purpose, they could make green "the waste places," and in time be pointed to with pride by every part of the Union as worthy members of a great Confederacy. All they ask is the same privilege that other States enjoy—of regulating their own concerns. They comprehend better than those at a distance their abnormal condition. They know that true wisdom is only to be shown in strict justice to all classes, with inexhaustable patience and moderation; and these they are resolved to apply. The strife between labor and capital is not confined to the South; it is growing into an importance so vital to the peace of the land, that the calmest wisdom of statesmen everywhere must be evoked to solve the problem safely for all sections, each in its own sphere.

Permit me to conclude with some personal allusions.

Sixty-six years ago—when a boy, not fourteen years old—I first landed at this place. I came from the wilds of Kentucky,

traversed the Alleghany Mountains on horseback, and was transported from New York City to this spot in the *short* time of ten hours, (inclusive of landings) on board the old steamer "Fire-fly"—then the wonder of the Hudson River—and now, my comrades, from the summit of a long life, with the past stretching out in a lengthened and varied prospect—its events and experiences, its hopes and disappointments, its pleasures and its trials all nearly ended—I come back once more to stand with you on the green turf of West Point. I cannot trust myself to give utterance to the emotions that swell the breast as I view the present and look back upon the past; they may be felt, but language is too feeble to give them utterance.

Here stand the great mountains in solitary grandeur—as they have lifted their swelling summits against the blue sky for countless ages—The Crows' Nest and Anthony's Nose; grand sentinels who have watched since God, the Great Commander, in primeval time posted them there, as if to guard the deep chasm through which the river flows. Here pour the strong tides of the Hudson through their gorges, chafing with ceaseless rush the rocky shores. Here, still, through the giant chasm between the mountains, is that incomparable summer view of Polypus Island, Newburg, and the purple summits of the far-away Catskills. There stands Fort Putnam, a relic of the Revolution, sacred to the memory of the hero who fought for liberty on Bunker's Hill, and who having selected this stronghold of nature for one of the fortifications of his country, devoted the last years of his military life to making it impregnable. Here nestling under the cliffs is Kosciuszco's Garden, where the brave Polander in solitude, doubtless, mourned his exile and wept the sad fate of his country, while struggling for the freedom of our own. And here, too, never to be forgotten, is Gee's Point; the rock, firm as of yore, to resist the waters which centuries may swirl around it. "The shore where the tide rushes swiftest—The place where the boys used to swim." Ah, me! those scenes! those scenes! how vividly they are recalled, and how they thrill the heart with pathetic influences.

We have felt as brothers in early days. I know that unnatural strife for a few years divided us, but as we stand together

on this venerated spot—in the eyes, as it were, of “our kind mother”—with the “shade” of that illustrious man, Sylvanus Thayer, who was the father if not the founder of West Point Academy, seeming to hover over us; shall any of us wish to desecrate a place so attractive to all that is beautiful in boyhood, and so sacred to maturer years, by any thought that would mar the harmony of early friendships? Let us rather strive to create—what no others can so well do as the men of the army—sentiments of good will and kindness towards each other; sentiments which shall in time pervade the whole land, and cause all sections to emulate each other only in advancing the happiness, the virtue, and the glory, of our Common Country.

NECROLOGY.

The Secretary then read the Necrology of Graduates for the year ending June 13, 1884.

FRANCIS ULRIC FARQUHAR.

No. 1934. CLASS OF JUNE, 1861.

Died, July 3, 1883, at Detroit, Mich., aged 45.

FRANCIS ULRIC FARQUHAR was born on the 30th of October, 1838, near the borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, his father being George W. Farquhar, a prominent lawyer of that State. In early life he evinced a decided taste for, and desire to fit himself for, the engineering profession. With this object in view, he devoted himself to study in such schools as his native town afforded; and during his vacations employed himself in gaining some knowledge of the practical part of his chosen profession. When not more than fourteen years of age he was engaged with Professor Rogers upon the Geological Survey of the State of Pennsylvania. Shortly afterward he was one of a party of engineers engaged in locating a railroad in Schuylkill County.

After leaving school, at sixteen or seventeen years of age, he went west, and was employed as one of a party in locating the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

His great ambition now was to graduate at the U. S. Military Academy and enter the Corps of Engineers of the Army. While still employed upon the Missouri Pacific R. R., he sought and obtained an appointment to West Point, from the district in which Schuylkill County was situated, and entering the Academy on July 1, 1857, was graduated on the 24th of June, 1861, with a standing of No. 2, and an unblemished record as a cadet.

The coveted commission of Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers was now his, and his career before him. The

civil war had barely begun, and the necessity for the services of every officer of the regular army was very great. Farquhar passed directly from the Academy to the duty of drilling volunteers at Washington, which occupied him until July 11, when he became Acting Aide-de-Camp upon the staff of Gen. Heintzelman, and in that capacity made the Manassas campaign, being engaged in the battle of Bull Run July 21, 1861. Meanwhile, on the 29th June, 1861, he had been commissioned a Second Lieutenant. On the third of the following month he was detailed as Assistant Engineer at Fort Monroe, Va., and remained there until April 19th, 1862, when he joined the Army of the Potomac as Assistant Engineer, and as such took his full share of work and danger, being engaged in the siege of Yorktown, battle of Williamsburg, action at Slatersville and action at Mechanicsville, being brevetted a First Lieutenant, May 5, 1862, for "gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Williamsburg." On the 24th July he was again assigned as Assistant Engineer at Fort Monroe, where he continued until December 29. From January 2 to August 3, 1863, he was Chief Engineer of the Department of North Carolina, and during that time participated in the expedition which destroyed the railroad bridge over Tar River, at Rocky Mount. On the 3d March, 1863, he had been commissioned a First Lieutenant, and on the 1st August a Captain in the Corps of Engineers, thus rising from the grade of Cadet to that of Captain in but little more than two years.

From August 3, 1863, to May 27th, 1864, he served as Chief Engineer of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, being engaged in the operations about Bermuda Hundred, and participating in the action at Swift's Creek; also in the action near Fort Darling; and on the 27th of May, 1864, was designated as the Chief Engineer of the Eighteenth Army Corps, continuing as such to the 11th of August following. During this time he was engaged in the battle at Cold Harbor and siege of Petersburg, and was brevetted Major June 1, 1864, for "gallant and meritorious services at the Battle of Cold Harbor, Va."

On the 22d August, 1864, he was detailed for duty at the Military Academy as Assistant Professor of Engineering, remaining as such to June 16, 1865, and being brevetted Lieutenant Colonel March 13th, 1865, for "gallant and meritorious services during the Rebellion." From the 18th of June to the 4th of December, 1865,

he was on duty as Assistant Engineer in the construction of the defences of Hampton Roads, Va., and then had leave of absence to February 8, 1866, returning to duty as Assistant Engineer on the Harbor Improvements of Lake Erie, and serving as such to January 4th, 1867. He was on leave of absence from January 4 to March 4, 1867, and upon returning to duty became Assistant Engineer on the survey of the Northern and Northwestern Lakes, where he served to November 9, 1868, when he was assigned as Superintending Engineer of Harbor Improvements on the Eastern Shore of Lake Michigan, and remained in charge of those works until June 7, 1872, at which date he was appointed Chief Astronomer of the Survey of the 49th parallel of Latitude, to fix the Northern Boundary of the United States. On July 11, 1872, he obtained his commission as Major in the Corps of Engineers, and on April 5, 1873, was relieved from duty in connection with the Boundary Survey, and on the 25th was assigned as Superintending Engineer of Surveys and Harbor Improvements at the West End of Lake Superior, and of Surveys and Harbor improvements on the Upper Mississippi Valley, continuing upon the former to June 30, 1878, and upon the latter to July 10, 1879. Meanwhile he served as a member of the following Boards of Engineers, viz :

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On the Improvements of Harbors on Lake Michigan, May, 1869.

On Improvement of Saugatuck Harbor, July 6-23, 1869.

To select site for harbor of refuge on Lake Huron, Oct. 19, 1871, to July 18, 1872.

On appropriation for dredging Bay of Superior, April, 1873.

On proposed bridge across the Mississippi, between Warsaw and Alexandria, Mo., August, 1873.

On preservation of the Falls of St. Anthony, April 14-20, 1874.

On the removal of the north pier of Rock Island Railroad bridge, Sept., 1874.

On location and plan of bridge across the Mississippi at Clinton, Iowa, Sept. 29, to Oct. 20, 1874.

On pile and pontoon bridge across the Mississippi, near Du-buque, Iowa, May, 1875.

On improvement of Ahnapee Harbor, Wisconsin, Oct. 13, to Dec. 16, 1875.

On use of shear booms for bridge piers in Mississippi River, July 7, 1876, to Feb. 2, 1877.

On improvement of the low water navigation of the Mississippi River July, 1878, to June 30, 1879.

On examination of Harbor of Dubuque, Iowa, April 17, 1879.

On improvement of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers during consideration of the question of improving the Wisconsin River, January 9 to June 30, 1879.

On the 1st of July, 1879, he became the engineer secretary of the Light House Board, and performed the duties zealously and well, until relieved August 28, 1882, having been, on the 31st of July, 1882, assigned to the charge of the works of river and harbor improvements on the line of water communication between Lake Erie and Lake Superior, which included such important works as the improvement of Detroit River at the Lime Kilns crossing; the St. Clair Flats Ship Canal; the Harbor of Refuge on Lake Huron; the improvement of Saginaw River; the improvement of St. Mary's Falls Canal, and St. Mary's River; and the improvement of Hay Lake Channel of St. Mary's River, besides many minor works. He was relieved from the charge of all these by his death on the 3d of July, 1883.

For a year or two before his death his health had been steadily failing; but he would not appear to yield to sickness, and among the last acts of his life was the preparation of a paper upon the preservation of the Falls of St. Anthony, which he personally read at the meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers, at Minneapolis, only a couple of weeks before his death. After his return from this meeting he regularly attended to his office duties up to, and including, Friday, June 29. The next day was quite inclement, and he was prevailed upon to remain at home and to have such matters as required his personal attention brought to him by the clerks in his office. On Sunday, July 1, he was about the house, and saw any friends who called upon him. The next day he attempted to go to his office, but finding himself unable to go down stairs, remained in his room. Although suffering greatly, he attended to such office business as was brought him. Tuesday morning he was still suffering intensely, but insisted upon disposing of such matters of business as required his personal attention, and as late as half-past two in the afternoon signed vouchers, checks, and other papers. Three hours later he was dead—affording a fine example of conscientious devotion to duty to the latest moment vouchsafed him.

He was a hard student and an earnest worker, giving himself to his duties, and requiring efficient service from all under his control, an end comparatively easy to accomplish because of his own example. Of the highest professional attainments, of unimpeachable integrity, genial and considerate in his social intercourse, of the purest moral character, he affords a fine illustration of the *Christian gentleman*, that highest type of manhood.

O. M. P.

EDWARD O. C. ORD.

No. 1002. CLASS OF 1839.

Died, July 22, 1883, at Havana, Cuba, aged 65.

GENERAL EDWARD OTHO CRESAP ORD, who died of yellow fever, in Havana, Cuba, July 22, 1883, was born in Cumberland, Maryland, October 18, 1818. He was the third son of James Ord, who was an officer in the U. S. Navy for a short time, and afterwards Lieutenant in the army during the war of 1812. His mother was the daughter of Colonel Daniel Cresap, who was a Lieutenant in the Company of Maryland Volunteers raised by his uncle, Colonel Michael Cresap, at the commencement of the revolutionary war. His grandfather was afterwards appointed to the command of one of the regiments of volunteers sent to Pennsylvania by General Washington in 1794, to quell the whiskey insurrection; and while in the field, in service, he died.

The father of General Ord moved from Cumberland, Md., to Washington City in 1819, where the son received his early education, which was mostly imparted by his scholarly father. At the early age of about seven years the child Edward showed remarkable powers of mental calculation, which attracted the attention of several distinguished men of the day in Washington, who pronounced his mathematical capacity as extraordinary. And it was this mental characteristic which gained him, at the age of sixteen, the appointment to West Point in 1835. Without that preparatory discipline and education, which is so advantageous to the student entering a military school, this young cadet had not such a prominent standing in his class as his genius promised. Early in his graduating year,

1839, his demerit, as reported to his family, was close on to the fatal number of two hundred. This alarmed his family, and one of them went on to the Point to see what was the trouble. Seeking an interview with the superintendent, the subject of young Ord's demerit list was discussed. This good and able officer then gave assurance that young Ord should graduate, for the reason that he thought he was too good a man for the army of his country to lose—that the demerit marks were mostly for neglect of dress, and not for serious deficiencies. And the wisdom of the superintendent in this matter was, as we know, verified by the distinguished military career of the subject of our sketch.

After graduating, young Ord was attached to the Third Regiment of Artillery as Second Lieutenant. His first service in the field was in Florida against the Seminole Indians. He was one of the two Lieutenants selected by Colonel Harney to assist in attacking the Indians in the then unknown labyrinths of the Florida Everglades. This selection by Colonel Harney was, perhaps, due to the young Lieutenant's previous gallantry in skirmishes with the wily foe.

On the night of the 4th of December, 1840, Colonel Harney, of the Second Dragoons, with Captain Davidson and Lieutenants Rankin and Ord, Third Artillery, with Dr. Russell, in several boats and canoes, with a detachment of soldiers selected by Colonel Harney, started on their perilous voyage. It was brilliantly successful and ended the war. The notes of this expedition, as reported in the press of the time, read like a romance. Colonel Harney, not long after his return from Florida, was asked about the conduct of Lieutenant Ord. "He is as good pluck as ever fluttered," was the reply of the gallant commander. In 1841 Ord was promoted First Lieutenant for his gallant conduct in the Florida war. After the close of this war, some four years were passed in garrison duty, on the eastern seaboard, until 1847. After the war with Mexico had commenced, when he was sent with a company of Artillery, and with Lieutenants Halleck and Sherman, in the ship Lexington from New York round Cape Horn to California. He rendered important services in these early days in California in maintaining good order. In one case where a whole family had been plundered and murdered at San Juan, by three men, he was dispatched by Colonel

Mason to arrest and punish the murderers. With but two mounted men he went in pursuit and soon overtook them at Santa Barbara. One of the three was shot and killed there in the water on the sea-beach, and the other two were hanged, after a short Alcade's jury trial. This was the first jury trial and public execution in California. But for the activity, sagacity and courage of Ord, these murderers would probably have escaped punishment. After he made the capture, the only civil authority there was an Alcade, who would do nothing and take no responsibility, without instructions from Lieutenant Ord. These were given and the jury was secured—the trial managed by Ord—the sentence of guilt found and approved, and the two murderers shot without much delay, under the immediate directions of the young Lieutenant. And this quick arrest, summary trial and prompt execution had a salutary effect in checking disorders.

Upon his return to Monterey, and his report of his success to his superior officer, there was some hesitation shown about approving his conduct in the affair. But this was of short duration and his conduct was approved. In 1850 he was promoted Captain. After this he was again sent to the Pacific coast. He served with credit for some time in 1854 and 1855 on the California coast survey. He distinguished himself on this coast in several conflicts with the Rogue River Indians, in Oregon, in 1856, and again in Washington Territory, in the fights with the Spokane Indians.

At the outbreak of the late war Captain Ord was stationed at the Presidio, San Francisco, California. Here, in September, 1861, he received his appointment as Brigadier-General of Volunteers and was ordered east. His first distinguished service in the field was in December, 1861, at the battle of Drainesville, with the Third Brigade of Pennsylvania Reserves against General Stewart who commanded the enemy. In this action—which was the first battle led by the General against regular troops—he exhibited the coolness, foresight, caution, energy, confidence and bravery, so necessary in a commanding officer on the field of battle. For some time the enemy had been successful, and we had suffered to such an extent that the *morale* of the men of the Army of the Potomac had been affected. The conspicuous gallantry and success of this battle had the happy effect of restoring the drooping spirits of the men in the

Army of the Potomac, which had been saddened by the losses at the battles of Bull Run and Ball's Bluff. And here it was that the General bravely and justly won his spurs. When a movement was subsequently made against the enemy in the Valley of Virginia under General Segel, General Ord was sent along with the understanding that he would, by his advice, control mostly the important movements of the command. Failing in this, he left the field before the disasters which followed, and reported his inability to control important affairs by his advice alone. And this return to Washington without orders gave to a few mistaken but influential men at the Capital an occasion to attack the patriotism of the General. At the Cabinet meeting, it is said, the conduct of General Ord was regarded unfavorably by all the members but one—the distinguished Secretary of State. And but for his influence on this occasion, it has been said that General Ord would have been then sacrificed. In a few days after, the disaster in the Valley of Virginia established the truth of his report of the state of affairs when he left the Valley, and the consequences of not following his counsel. After this narrow escape which true merit sometimes undergoes he was assigned to a command under General Halleck, with the army operating in the department of the Mississippi. He commanded the wing of the army which advanced upon Iuka, by way of the north, and would have taken part in the battle if it had not been for the energy with which the advance from the south was made. General Grant, in his despatches, awarded him equal credit with the commander who fought the battle. In October, 1862, during the engagements before Corinth, General Ord's position was at Boliver. He was pushed forward to the assistance of Corinth and struck the enemy on the south side of the Hatchie river. He drove them across, capturing the heights beyond and taking two hundred prisoners and two batteries. He was severely wounded early in the action, and had to be carried off the field. In June, 1863, having recovered from the effect of his wound, he was put in command of the Thirteenth Army Corps, succeeding General McClernand. In the operations which ended in the capture of Vicksburg July 4, 1863, he took a prominent part. In the movement upon Jackson, Mississippi, July, 1863, he commanded the right wing of Sherman's army, and assisted in clearing that part of the State of the organized forces of the enemy. He was then ordered to New Orleans, but was relieved shortly after

in consequence of sickness. Before the close of the year he resumed command of the Thirteenth Corps; but his health again being affected he was unable to take the field, and was relieved. In the extended operations of General Grant from the Rappahannock to the James, the enemy made a demonstration by the way of the Shenandoah Valley, upon Maryland, Pennsylvania and Washington. General Ord who happened to be in Washington at the time, was assigned, July 11, 1864, to the command of the Eighth Army Corps and all the troops in the middle department. The command was immediately assumed, and he went to work organizing the disordered conditions of the City of Baltimore and surrounding country. In a few days confidence and quiet were restored, whereupon General Ord was assigned to the command of the Eighteenth Army Corps, then operating in the vicinity of Petersburg, Va. He participated in the operations before this place, and on September 29, 1864, having crossed the north side of the James, led the forces that carried the very strong fortification and long line of intrenchments below Chapin's Farm. He captured in this operation some fifteen pieces of artillery and from two to three hundred prisoners; but during the assault received a wound which, although not dangerous, disabled him temporarily. When the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps were consolidated into the Twenty-fourth, for a more united action, General Ord was placed in command, but was subsequently, from ill health, temporarily relieved and ordered to Washington. After the return of his troops from Fort Fisher he again resumed command of his Corps, and when, early in January, 1865, a vacancy happened in the command of the Army of the James, and Department of Virginia, General Ord was appointed to fill it. With this command he participated in the operations which resulted in the evacuation of Richmond and the surrender of General Lee at Appomatox Court House.

The General of the Army said of General Ord in his letter of December 21, 1880, to a member of the Military Committee of the U. S. Senate, amongst other good words, "that he had always understood that his skillful, hard march the night before was one of the chief causes of Lee's surrender."

After the close of the war he commanded the important Departments of the Ohio, Arkansas and California, the Platte and Texas

with marked ability and success. On the 6th of December, 1880, after an almost unbroken service of nearly forty-two years, he was placed on the retired list, as Brigadier-General. Shortly after, in January, 1881, Congress, recognizing his long and brilliant services to his country by a unanimous vote in both houses, passed a special Act, retiring General Ord with the rank of Major-General, as a reward for his great service as a soldier and his exceptionally valuable service on the Mexican frontier, when commander of the Department of Texas. Shortly after this graceful and just act of Congress General Ord went to Mexico and spent a few months. In the fall of 1882 private business matters carried him again to the City of Mexico, and it was at Havana, on his way home the following summer of 1883, as before stated, that General Ord fell a victim to the terrible scourge—yellow fever. The Rev. S. S. Seward, who was an Aide-de-Camp of General Ord, published in the *New York Tribune* of July 26, 1883, a warm tribute to his old commander. We quote most of his warm hearted and eloquent words :

“Although he did not fill so large a space in the public eye as
“some others, General Ord was one of the most useful and success-
“ful officers of the war. Almost all the enterprises in which he
“was engaged were victorious—all, indeed, in which he held an
“independent command, or occupied a leading position. The battle
“of Drainesville, which gave new life and courage to the Army of
“the Potomac, was won by his genius. After making the proper
“disposition of the infantry, his quick eye, trained in the command
“of artillery, saw that the fate of the battle depended upon the
“destruction of a rebel battery. He saw, also, that though it was
“sheltered by woods, it was so confined in a narrow road that his
“own battery, if properly placed, would rake it from front to rear.
“He stationed his guns himself, and the first and second shots proved
“that his surmise was correct, and filled the men with courage and
“exultation. Having accomplished this he returned to the infantry,
“which was already charging the enemy, and in less than half an
“hour had turned what came near being a surprise into a complete
“victory. He showed the same characteristics during the whole
“war. But it is not so much to his soldierly valor that I wish to
“bear record as to his personal character. He was one of the
“nation’s noblemen. I had the honor to serve with him nearly four
“years and I can truly say that I never saw him, under any circum-

"stances, lose his self-control, or forfeit, for an instant, his character
"as a courteous gentleman. Even his rebukes never gave offense,
"while his consideration for others never failed him, even in the face
"of the enemy. He was as brave as a lion and as gentle as a
"woman. In the camp and on the march he was exceedingly careful
"of his soldiers, providing for their comfort, their clothing, their
"rations and medical attendance with an almost parental care, and
"he showed equal solicitation for the sick and wounded. Before
"battle he was exceedingly cautious, doing all he could to guard
"against surprise, and anticipating every emergency ; but as soon as
"the first bullet whistled over his head he seemed to lose all sense
"of fear, all hesitation, all thought, except to go forward and
"win the victory. Thus, at Fort Harrison, as soon as the enemy
"became aware of his presence, he ordered the men formed in
"column at double quick, and went over the parapet before they
"had recovered from their surprise ; and I have it, on the authority
"of a gentleman, then an officer in the rebel army, that the troops
"General Ord saw advancing when he entered the Fort, were a part
"of Longstreet's command coming to the defense of the position.
"and that, if he had paused to form line of battle, those troops
"would have occupied the parapets and driven him back with great
"slaughter. Although General Ord was of Southern birth, he was
"loyal to the government from the beginning to the end of the long
"struggle ; nor did his faith ever waver for an instant. On the
"whole, he may be classed among the foremost of the galaxy of
"brilliant officers brought to the front during the late war, while
"his private and domestic virtues could not fail to excite the admir-
"ation of his countrymen, if they were not hidden by the lustre of
"his public deeds. It is now nearly eighteen years since I resigned
"my position on his staff and sought the walks of private life, and I
"have only seen him twice during that time. But my respect and
"affection for him have grown, as my appreciation of genuine manly
"worth has increased with years and experience ; and I desire to
"testify to it as fully and as publicly as possible. But I would not
"take upon myself to do even this if I did not believe that it would
"find a warm response in the mind and heart of every officer and
"soldier who served under him and enjoyed a reasonable oppor-
"tunity of knowing and understanding his character. He was a true
"patriot, a brave soldier, a good son, a kind husband and father, a

"sincere friend and a noble man. His name is one the nation may well be proud of. His memory should be tenderly cherished."

The General died poor, leaving a widow and several children. In conclusion, we quote the last paragraph of General Sherman's general order; announcing the death of General Ord.

"Distinguished among his country's defenders, General Ord was 'a soldier of national repute. Through his long military service, 'reaching towards half a century, his career has been marked by a 'faithful discharge of duty, by personal gallantry, by honest administration and by firmness which was not weakened by his great 'kindness of heart. As his intimate associate since boyhood, the 'General here bears testimony of him—*that a more unselfish, manly 'and patriotic person never lived.*

MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

No. 803. CLASS OF 1835.

Died, July 27, 1883, at Silver Spring, Md., aged 70.

JUDGE MONTGOMERY BLAIR was born May 10, 1813, in Franklin County, Ky., and died July 27, 1883, at Silver Spring, Md., near Washington City. He was the son of the noted politician, Francis P. Blair, who attracted the attention, in 1829, of General Jackson, by an article published in a Kentucky newspaper against nullification. Thereupon Blair was invited to establish the *Washington Globe*, the able organ of the successive administrations from 1830 to 1845, and the oracle of the Democratic party. Francis P. Blair, Jr.,—the brother of Montgomery—was widely known as one of the earliest Free-Soil Republicans, became a volunteer General in the War of the Rebellion, was the Democratic candidate for Vice-President of the United States in 1868, and was elected U. S. Senator from Missouri in 1871.

Montgomery Blair, at the age of eighteen, entered the Military Academy, from which he was graduated July 1, 1835, in the same class with Generals Morell, Martindale and Meade, Professor Kendrick and other men of mark. After less than a year's service in

the Florida war, as a Lieutenant of Artillery, he resigned from the Army, May 20, 1836.

Soon after he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1839, and in the same year was appointed United States District Attorney for Missouri. In 1842 he was elected Mayor of St. Louis and the following year became Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and retained the position till 1849, when he resigned.

For family reasons he removed, in 1852, from Missouri to Maryland, where he practiced his profession with decided success, and with such increasing reputation that he was employed as plaintiff's counsel in the famous Dred Scott case, and on other important trials before the United States Supreme Court. President Pierce appointed him, March 3, 1855, Solicitor of the United States in the Court of Claims, from which office he was removed in 1858, by President Buchanan, because of Blair's affiliation with the Republican party.

From his father Blair inherited an entire and unswerving faith in the doctrines of Thomas Jefferson; he maintained that the founders of the constitution inculcated the two fundamental principles—inviolability of the Union and the abolition of slavery; he contended that the entire South held these cardinal tenets till the cotton crops made negro labor an essentiality; and he believed that with the evolution of this new and pernicious theory came the determination to maintain slavery and extend it to new territory, failing which secession from the free States was the South's fixed purpose.

With the same intensity as the elder Blair had battled against nullification, the son, upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, made his firm stand against the extension of slavery. Unhesitatingly he changed his political allegiance; in 1860, presided over the Maryland Republican Convention; and, at the subsequent election for President was a Republican Elector.

When Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated President, in 1861, he determined to offer Blair the War Portfolio. This arrangement was subsequently altered, Cameron becoming the Secretary of War and Blair Postmaster-General. His administration of the Post-Office Department was remarkably vigorous and effective. Among Blair's earliest acts was an order issued in August, 1861, to the Postmaster

of New York City, directing that none of the newspapers which had lately been presented to the Grand Jury of that city as dangerous for their disloyal sentiments, should be forwarded in the mails. This summary action attracted much attention, and at length was brought before Congress. The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, in January, 1863, made a report that they believed the act of the Postmaster-General to be "not only within the scope of his powers, but induced solely by considerations of public good."

Blair effected great improvements in the postal service. In the Southern States it had never been self-sustaining, hence, so soon as this dead-weight was removed by the war, the Post-Office Department became prosperous and remunerative. Blair at once planned and executed many radical changes. The first of these was one uniform postage, which has been such a universal convenience. Then followed the free-delivery system in cities, a great accommodation to the public and a large source of revenue to the government; the beneficial money-order scheme, which has removed the temptation to robbing letters containing bank-bills, and the postal-car service, designed to be so extended as, with the letter carriers, to almost obviate the necessity for city post-offices.

When he died, the Postmaster-General, to mark his appreciation of his distinguished predecessor, issued the following order: "As a 'mark of respect to the late Montgomery Blair, ex-Postmaster-General, it is hereby directed that the Post-Office Department be 'closed on Monday, July 30, the day of his funeral. The building 'will be draped for the period of thirty days. The flag placed at 'half-staff until after the funeral."

In September, 1864, Blair left the Cabinet to satisfy a very general demand on the part of the radical leaders of the Republican party who opposed Lincoln's re-election, being dissatisfied with the President's extreme conservatism.

From that time Blair devoted himself to his law practice and took no part in politics, save in the winter following President Hayes' inauguration, when, as a member of the Maryland Legislature, he endeavored to set on foot a movement in Mr. Tilden's behalf to test the President's right to his seat. It proved an utter failure; but Blair, nevertheless, acted in good faith, from a high

sense of duty, and with a firm conviction of the justice of his course.

What he thought of his own political attitude is shown in the following letter which he addressed to the editor of a Western paper: "Having stood alone in Lincoln's Cabinet for the Union in my refusal to hold that place if the flag of the Union was hauled down, and Fort Sumter given up to the rebels, and again opposing the reconstruction policy, for which I was driven out of the Cabinet, having after the war been the first to denounce the proscription of white people by test-oaths, and leading the movement which removed that proscription in Maryland, and being in return disfranchised myself by the Democratic leaders to whom I had restored the right of suffrage, without being disheartened or faltering in my opposition to Radicalism, and having been down here last winter to denounce the sell-out of Tilden by certain of the Democratic leaders in the interest of the great corporate jobbing interests which still denominate the country, I have been schooled to meet the denunciation and ridicule with which those interests and their press have treated my effort to bring this fraud to judicial exposure and strip them of the fruits of it."

Blair was now as pronounced a Democrat as before he had been a radical Republican. Right or wrong, and utterly regardless of his own political success, on all great questions he took sides with courage and even audacity, never waiting any other leadership than his own honest convictions. He never dreaded being in the minority, but rather, like the stormy petrel, enjoyed being the harbinger of the political tempest. His own independent thought, however great the apparent inconsistency, always decided his course. Born in a slave State, a Jeffersonian Democrat, and while of that party enjoying the lucrative position of Solicitor of the United States Court of Claims, he did not hesitate to cast off party trammels and throw away a good office in order that he might signify his disapprobation of the "infamous Missouri Compromise." In like manner, after being the plaintiff's counsel in the Dred Scott case, he denounced the Lecompton Constitution of Kansas, stigmatized President Buchanan's management as semi-treasonable, and, in 1860, presided over a State Convention of Republicans in slave-holding Maryland. From this stand of ultra Republicanism he again fell into the arms of Democracy, because of his sincere

belief in the folly of the extreme Republican reconstruction measures after all resistance to Federal authority had ceased in the Southern States, and their acts of secession had become nullities. *Justum et tenacem propositi*, he preferred to be called an apostate than act the trimmer.

Living and sharing in so many important political public crises, Judge Blair could have made valuable contributions to his country's history; but except as editor of the *Union* newspaper, he wrote little, save some concise and masterly articles, among which were a series of replies to criticisms on his famous campaign speech; the defense of his brother Frank against General Sherman's Memoirs; an attack upon Southern jobbers; a long paper in the *North American Review* upon negro suffrage; another opposing the bill to reopen the Tilden-Hayes Presidential question, and some minor contributions of his steel-pointed pen.

To the elder Blair President Jackson left many valuable private papers and public documents from which to prepare a biography of "Old Hickory." These, and a large collection of letters and manuscripts concerning the stirring times in which the father himself had lived, were transmitted to his son who never found time to utilize them, or even to profit by the voluminous memoranda growing out of his own connection with national affairs. Probably he was fully conscious of his uncompromising and dogmatic temper, so illy suited to the dispassionate discussion of the great events which transpired while he sat in President Lincoln's Cabinet, where he was ever the decided advocate of the most stringent measures to put down the rebellion. Any compromise to surrender Fort Sumter he deemed treason, and had he been President Lincoln's Secretary of War he would have arrested Lee and all other rebel army leaders whenever they tendered their resignation from the service of the United States.

Stern and resolute in public position, he appeared to the outside world to be a vacillating politician, but in reality was no Vicar of Bray. He much preferred to be on the losing side than be derelict to his principles or faithless in his devotion to truth. Honor and integrity were his invariable guides. Had he been simply ambitious of a successful career he would have continued a Democrat in order to retain his office of United States Solicitor; and had he subse-

quently remained a Republican he might have been the U. S. Senator from Maryland. In that body he could have taken a high stand, for he was a ready, well-informed and fearless debater, and as an acute analyzer of the motives of men, would have been unsparing in the dissection of politicians and their acts, not excepting those of his former associates in the Cabinet, particularly Seward and Stanton, who were no favorites of his, he believing the latter to have been a greatly over-rated Secretary, whose fame was built up at the expense of his more daring and intelligent subordinates. Blair, however, would never have been a popular favorite, for the elements of his character were so mixed that his worse would often quarrel with his better parts. He was able, instructed, combative, dogmatic, self-reliant, strong-willed, incisive in expression, just in thought, possessed immense energy, had large business capacity, and, though sometimes vehement, was always the true gentleman.

Blair, in private life, was simple in his habits, unobtrusive in his manners and of great kindness of heart. His tall, thin figure, large intellectual head and winning merry smile were known of everyone in Washington; and at his beautiful country home, surrounded with flowering gardens, cultivated fields and broad pastures populated with choice cattle, he was the centre and magnet of everything. He was truly lovable, benevolent and just. His moral qualities were even greater than his intellectual. "Any notice of Montgomery Blair's career," says a friend writing to me, "would be incomplete "which did not refer to his earnest Christian character and his devotion to the Episcopal Church. He was for a dozen years or more "a delegate from Grace Church, Silver Spring, Montgomery County, "Md., to the annual convention of the Diocese of Maryland. He "was always attentive, punctual and alert during its proceedings, "being especially desirous to sustain the late Bishop Pinkney in his "rulings adverse to the Ritualists in said Convention. There was a "warm personal friendship between him and Bishop Pinkney. It is "believed that to his vigilance and ready logic was due the unvarying and prompt action of the Convention, year after year, in support of that lamented Bishop, who died but two weeks before the "death of Judge Blair."

Another enthusiastic admirer of him says: "The moral purity "and symmetry of Judge Blair's character, its wisdom and serenity "shed a benificent light upon every human soul with whom he

"came in contact. No one could hold intercourse with him without going away stronger and better for the experience. Into how many hearts he suffused some share of his own earnest, virtuous nature can never be told. But each and all will transmit the impulse to numbers more, and so, for generations yet to come, his mighty spirit shall walk the earth and bless it."

GEO. W. CULLUM,

Brevet Major-General
U. S. Army.

THOMAS DENTON JOHNS.

NO. 1400. CLASS OF 1848.

Died, July 31, 1883, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., aged 59.

THOMAS DENTON JOHNS was born in Pennsylvania, in 1824, and was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point in 1844. Graduating in 1848, he was ordered to Texas, and in the following year to San Diego, Cal., where he remained until his resignation in 1852. During his residence in San Diego, he was selected as one of the Presidential Electors from California, on the Whig ticket, in the Scott-Pierce campaign. He represented five counties in the Whig convention of that time.

Removing to San Francisco, he joined, as junior partner, the well known shipping house of Case, Heiser & Co., and became a prominent citizen, for years taking an active interest in militia organizations and commanding the First California Guard.

In 1859 he engaged in silver mining in Nevada, and held a large portion of what has since been known as the Great Bonanza. While in Washoe, during the Indian war, the inhabitants of Virginia City selected him for their military commander, and for some time he held that city under martial law to the satisfaction of all order-loving citizens.

After the breaking out of the civil war he went to Washington to offer his services to the Government. Gov. Andrew, who was seeking accomplished officers for his state troops, offered him command of the Seventh Massachusetts Regiment, then in the field

with the Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac. This he accepted and soon joined his command.

In the assault and capture of the Heights of Fredericksburg, Colonel Johns led his regiment with persistent and heroic bravery; he was twice wounded and bore the scars of honorable and gallant service. In an official letter of Major-General John Sedgwick, commanding the Sixth Corps, we find him spoken of in these words: “* * His example did much towards achieving the brilliant success won by our troops on that occasion. He has at all times borne a high character as an officer.” In a letter from Major-General John Newton we find Colonel Johns’ conduct on this occasion spoken of as meriting “the warmest commendation,” and still further is his bravery commemorated by Major-General G. K. Warren in his report to the Secretary of War, as follows: “* * * The achievement forms the bright feature of the campaign of Chancellorsville. I respectfully submit this example of Colonel T. D. Johns, as deserving your special approbation, and as an assurance to others that such deeds shall not go unhonored.”

After recovering from his wounds, Colonel Johns rejoined his command and took part in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, from the Rappahannock to the James River. In the official reports he is spoken of with high praise, especially in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor.

After Colonel Johns’ term of service expired, in 1864, he was brevetted Brigadier-General and offered a reappointment in the regular army. This he declined.

Subsequently he turned his attention to gold mining in Georgia, where he passed several years, and where he contracted the disease that preyed upon his robust constitution and brought the strong man low. His long and painful illness was borne with a heroism worthy of a soldier, and his children will be proud to remember his fortitude in suffering, no less than his bravery on the field.

In a life of strange vicissitudes, a spirit of hope and patience ever characterized him; repeated discouragements and misfortunes could not quench the ardor of his zeal. Large-hearted and generous in the days of his prosperity, he denied himself for others, when adversity overtook him. His manly qualities won him many warm friends, and those who loved him loved him well.

General Johns was one of the original "Forty-niners," and an active and valued member of the "Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California" in the city of New York.

"After life's fitful fever
He sleeps well!"

SOPHIE CHESTER JOHNS.

CRAFTS JAMES WRIGHT.

No. 538. CLASS OF 1828.

Died, July 23, 1883, at Chicago, Ill., aged 75.

"Integer vitæ scelerisque purus."

CRAFTS JAMES WRIGHT was born in Troy, New York, on the 13th of July, 1808, and died in Chicago, Illinois, July 23, 1883.

His father, the late Hon. John C. Wright, was born in Weathersfield, Connecticut, in 1783, and is said to have descended from an English family, which traces its lineage in New England as far back as 1639. While a young man he removed to Litchfield, Connecticut, and afterwards, to Troy, and in 1809 to Steubenville, Ohio. There he entered into the profession of the law and became one of the most eminent lawyers of the State, noted as well for his genial wit as for his legal acquirements.*

In 1830 he became one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Ohio, holding that office until 1835, when he resigned. He was elected a member of the United States House of Representatives, and became distinguished in debate, especially as he and Tristram Burgess, of Rhode Island, were the only two members of the House who ventured to reply to John Randolph, of Roanoke, in the same style of sarcasm which characterized the speeches of that able and eccentric Virginian.

* In an article published in an Ohio newspaper about five years since entitled "Reminiscences and Anecdotes of the Courts and Bar of Cincinnati" the writer says: "Judge Wright was the author of 'Wright's Supreme Court Reports,' a law book of much legal authority in former days, and of great use yet. The cases reported by Judge Wright are of much varied interest and authority and are frequently reported in a vein of peculiar facetiousness, for which the Judge was peculiarly distinguished."

Crafts, upon the recommendation of Senator Ruggles, of Ohio, received his appointment as a cadet in the Military Academy in 1823 and accepted it March 28th, entering the Academy in the following September. He was graduated in 1828, being then appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant of Infantry, and receiving the customary four months leave of absence. Before entering the Academy he had become engaged to the estimable lady whom he afterwards married. But her father being unwilling that his daughter should be exposed to the hardships and dangers of a camp and frontier life, Crafts, to gain his bride, resigned his commission on the 8th November. He was married to this lady, Miss Margaret M. Andrews, of Steubenville, March 31st, 1832, and celebrated his golden wedding the year before he died.

In 1829-30 he began to practice law in copartnership with his father, and continued that connection until the latter was raised to the Supreme Bench. He then formed a copartnership with his uncle, Judge Goodenow, one of the leading lawyers of the State. In 1832 this firm removed to Cincinnati where they obtained a large practice. In 1833, Judge Goodenow having been elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Crafts formed a copartnership with Mr. Hammond, and thus became connected with the *Cincinnati Gazette*, of which the latter was the editor. While the firm existed their practice was confined to large and important cases. During this time, or shortly afterwards, Crafts was nominated as a candidate for the clerkship of the Court of Common Pleas, but withdrew from the canvass in favor of General William Henry Harrison, who was elected. This brought him much into contact with the General and produced an intimacy with him. Crafts travelled with the General while he was a Presidential candidate in 1836, and again in 1840. Judge Wright was at that time one of a committee of three, who attended to the General's political correspondence, and for that reason was called General Harrison's "conscience keeper." When reproached with this appellation he retorted thus: "It is better to be the keeper of the good conscience of the General than the hunter up of the conscience of —," his rival.

In 1836 Crafts was one of the delegates to the Knoxville Convention for the re-establishment of the Charleston and Cincinnati Railroad. In 1840, Judge Wright having become editor of the *Gazette*, his son was associated with him as assistant editor, in which

capacity he continued for fifteen years. During this period he assisted in organizing the first telegraph company in the West and became one of its directors. From 1847 to 1854 he was President of the *Gazette* Company, but resigned the position, being disabled by overwork. After recovering his health he resumed the practice of law in copartnership with his father and Judge Miner, under the firm name of Wrights & Miner. In 1861 he went with his father to Washington to attend the Peace Conference, of which he was made the Secretary, and there Judge Wright died.

While in Washington, the Hon. A. Gurley and Frank P. Blair, then members of Congress, desired that the military education which Crafts had received should be made available to the country in the impending civil war. They, therefore, earnestly urged him to volunteer his services, and used such arguments to ensure his compliance that he did not feel justified in refusing it. He accordingly accepted the offered command of a regiment in the Department of Missouri and went to St. Louis. There he was commissioned Colonel of the Eighth Missouri Volunteers, and began his military career at Benton Barracks. Finding, however, that this regiment was composed principally of Germans, who very imperfectly understood the English language, he asked to be relieved and obtained authority to raise another regiment in St. Louis. In the earlier periods of the war when all were eager for the fight, companies and individuals came from many towns in Ohio and were organized in Missouri. One such regiment was, at this time, partially formed in St. Louis. Between August 9 and November 5, 1861, it was completed as the Thirteenth Missouri, to serve for three years. Being composed chiefly of men from Ohio, its designation was subsequently changed to the Twenty-second Ohio. While at Benton Barracks, he was principally occupied in drilling his regiment and preparing it for active service in the field. In January, 1862, he was ordered by General Sherman to report with his command to General Grant at Cairo, who assigned him for duty at Smithland, under General C. F. Smith. In February, 1862, he was engaged in the reconnoissances about Fort Henry and participated in its capture. He took a prominent part in the battle of Fort Donaldson and at the surrender of the Fort. In a letter to the writer he thus describes the final scene of this important achievement. "At the battle of Donaldson I was under Smith, and one of the capturing forces of the intrenchments

which compelled the surrender. The next morning (Tuesday) I was placed in front to begin the battle, and I passed over to survey the ground. The prospect was in no wise soothing, as this spot was a ridge leading to the Fort proper, and covered by its heavy guns. I was therefore well satisfied when, instead of being fired on, I spied the white flag coming to me. I sent my flag forward to receive and transmit it to General Smith in the rear. He soon came forward and announced the surrender. He and I rode up together to the Fort with the forces in line behind us as far as the eye could reach (we saw the entrenchments for miles) our men clambering over them everywhere."

While before Donaldson, Colonel Wright was knocked from his horse by an officer mounted on a vicious mule which he could not control. This accident injured his spine, and although its effects were not immediately apparent, the injury subsequently showed itself severely, and finally, after prolonged suffering, caused his death by paralysis.

For his services before Donaldson Colonel Wright received the special thanks of the Governor of Missouri. He was then placed in command at Clarksville. His feelings as to the cause of the war and the enthusiasm with which he fought on the Union side may be perceived in the following extracts from a letter written by him in 1882: "I had been very much in the South in slavery days, having had blood relations in Georgia and Mississippi and a married daughter living in New Orleans, though not an owner. I saw all about slavery and my abhorrence of the institution could never be ameliorated. It is the pleasure of my life to remember, that while in command at Clarksville and in evacuating it, and in sending to the North all captured property before carrying the Brigade to Pittsburg Landing March 4th, 1862, I had to employ negroes who were slaves. To save them from the wrath of their masters for working for Yankees, I obtained from General Halleck authority to let such as had been so employed, and chose to depart, to go in the boats to Smithland and Paducah; and some thirty went and found their way over the Ohio to Illinois. This was one of the first acts of liberation. At Pittsburg Landing" (to which place he had been ordered by General Grant) "General C. F. Smith ordered me to account for them and to hunt through my camp for any who might be in it. I refused to do one or the other and referred him to

General Halleck for any authority I had in the matter. I heard nothing more of it, as General Smith died in a week after."

At Pittsburg Landing he was joined by his wife who had journeyed thither to carry supplies of medicines and clothing for the sick in his command, having received from Dr. Edward Foote information that they were in urgent need. Mrs. Wright was prominent amongst other ladies in her ministrations to the sick and wounded. At one time she was the only lady on board of the boat, which, after the battle of Shiloh, carried many of these disabled men to the North, acting as nurse under the surgeon's directions. She did this and performed many other similar services, in compliance with her husband's expressed wish, as well as in obedience to the dictates of her kind and patriotic heart.*

Colonel Wright was conspicuously engaged in the battle of Shiloh, and his services in that severe struggle are thus stated by General Sherman: "During the first day's battle of Shiloh, while I was fighting my Division, giving ground slowly before the violent attacks of the rebels, Colonel Wright came to me saying that he had become separated from his brigade and asked where he could do the best service. I put him into a good hot place and he rendered most excellent service, remaining under my command all that day and the next, until the battle was over and won. He was then an old man and fought on foot, and was completely prostrated by the hard work of those two days." In his official report of this battle General Sherman says: "The Thirteenth Missouri, Colonel Crafts J. Wright reported to me on the field, fought well, retaining its regimental organization, and it formed a part of my line during Sunday night and all Monday.—Several times during the battle their cartridges gave out. I commend the Fortieth Illinois and Thirteenth Missouri for holding their ground, although their cartridge boxes were empty. I am anxious that this regiment, the Thirteenth Mis-

* "Mrs. Wright has been identified with many benevolent works in the city, very active during the war; was one of the chief helpers of Dr. Mussey in his Volunteer Hospital in Lock Street; in 1861 was given by Secretary Stanton a general order for transportation and subsistence, under which she visited many battle fields and brought to Cincinnati steamboat loads of sick and wounded. She witnessed the bombardment of Island No. 10, and was at Pittsburg Landing waiting for her husband during the assembly of the army there, leaving with a boat load of sick and wounded, and bringing away a load of wounded just after the battle."

souri, shall have credit for gallantry on two special occasions when the battle was hottest, on Sunday and Monday."

In half an hour, in the position assigned to him by General Sherman, Colonel Wright lost one-fourth of his command by death, wounds, etc. Whilst occupied in front urging forward the line, the Lieutenant-Colonel, the Major, the Adjutant and the Sergeant Major on the line in the rear were wounded and carried off the field before he was aware of the loss. He had himself a narrow escape, a bullet having struck his sword scabbard which arrested its progress.

In a letter from General Sherman read to the Senate he says, regarding the battle of Shiloh and the conduct of the Thirteenth Missouri: "To secure the victory won, I know no individual efforts which conjointly contributed more to our success, nor that of any commander, greater than Colonel Wright."

In one of the many obituary notices of Colonel Wright, the following incident is mentioned as proof of the reliance placed on him by his men: "After fighting many hours their ammunition became exhausted, and the supplies being at a considerable distance from their position, it would take much time to receive them. He reported this to General Sherman, whose answer was: 'Hold your men, if possible, till I can send a regiment to relieve you. If you fall back now, other regiments may not understand the movement.' They stood their ground firmly until relief came." Probably the vivid remembrance of his anxiety in that perilous position dictated the last words he distinctly uttered—*Forward, boys, forward to the front! No surrender!*

This was the end of his military career. After the battle was over and night closed in, he laid down in the mud completely exhausted. As he was lying there a spent ball came so close as thoroughly to jar him. The fatigue and exposure during and after the battle developed the injury to his spine, caused by his fall at Donaldson, and after remaining many weeks ill at Corinth, finding himself totally incapacitated for further military service, to save his life, as no leaves of absence were then granted, he resigned his commission. For his distinguished services at Shiloh President Lincoln nominated him for the rank of Brigadier-General, but his resignation, before the nomination was confirmed by the Senate, deprived him of this reward, one of the highest a soldier can receive.

After recovering his strength sufficiently to enable him to travel,

Colonel Wright went to Cincinnati. Finding there that the chronic disease which afflicted him grew worse, and that the effects of the spinal injury were not alleviated, he removed, by the advice of his physician, to Binghampton in New York, with the hope that an entire change of climate might cure the former and at least alleviate the latter. Receiving no benefit from the experiment, he visited his daughter in New Orleans in the winter of 1863, returning to Cincinnati in the following July. Supposing that his health might be benefited in the country, he sold his residence in the city and purchased a place in Glendale. There he continued to reside until June, 1875, the injury to his spine giving continual and serious indications of its presence, and threatening paralysis as its end. Up to 1871 he owned very profitable real estate in Chicago, from which he derived an income, that, if it did not make him wealthy according to present standards of wealth, placed him far above want and enabled him to gratify the kindness of his heart in many acts of unostentatious charity. The great fire of 1871 destroyed the buildings from which he derived much of his income, and although he partly rebuilt them he never realized more than enough to repay their cost, and the great depreciation of real estate which took place at that time involved him pecuniarily. He still owned the place at Glendale. This he sold and removed to Chicago, believing that he could give closer attention to his property there, and that, as his grandchildren were growing up, it would benefit them to enter upon practical life in a thriving city. The proceeds of the sale of the Glendale property were placed in a bank in Chicago. In less than a month after the deposit was made the bank failed and he lost the whole of it.

In 1876 he was appointed Steward of the Marine Hospital in Chicago, with his wife as the Matron, which place he held for several years. It was about this time that his friends urged him to apply for a pension which he had refrained from doing, his ample means rendering unnecessary any pecuniary aid from the Government. This application resulted in a pension of ten dollars, afterwards increased to twenty dollars a month, and subsequently, on application to Congress, to thirty dollars. It was granted for only the incurable chronic affection. Proof, satisfactory to the Pension Bureau, that the spinal disease was occasioned by his fall at Donaldson, and was aggravated by his exertions and exposure at Shiloh, could not be

produced, because all the surgeons who knew the facts and could have proved them, had, without exception, died before his application was made.

The remainder of his life was passed in Chicago where he received the respect and attention to which his character and past services richly entitled him. "Having no connection with the living present, I enjoy the memories of the past, more especially of my life from youth to manhood spent in Steubenville."

Two incidents, one of which permanently influenced his career, deserve to be recorded.

The late Bishop McIlvaine was chaplain of the cadets from 1825 to 1827. During his term of service he delivered a series of discourses on the "Evidences of the Christian Religion." Whether he intended it or not, these discourses produced in the Corps what is called a "Revival." Many cadets were deeply affected by the eloquence of the chaplain and became, in technical language, converted. Several of these, after being graduated, resigned their commissions and entered the ministry. Amongst these converts were Wright, and Leonidas Polk of the Class of 1827. In course of time the latter became Bishop of Louisiana, and subsequently, in the civil war, exchanged the crozier for the sword. Wright never became a clergyman, but the influence of this revival lasted through his life. He died as he had lived, a practical and consistent Christian, showing his faith by his works.*

* When Polk was made Bishop of Louisiana, Wright, with two other graduates who had experienced the effects of Mr. McIlvaine's preaching, were present at the ceremony "sitting together in the nearest front seat. The Bishop gave a narrative of the conversion and revival of West Point, when he was converted. After he was through we three rose up and bowed to testify to its accuracy and to the same influence which had been brought to bear on us at the same time. After that I saw Bishop Polk in New Orleans. He had lost all his wealth in sugar planting, &c. He was very kind to my daughter there, going all over the city to hunt her up. He was a mild, good man, and although I think he did wrong in buckling on his sword as a leader in battle, he felt it as a duty. He never forgot his Christianity and always had service in his tent morning and evening. I had a neighbor friend in Cincinnati, a West Point graduate, in command of a regiment, who was killed at Chickamauga, and whose brother used my name to get over the lines to General Polk to get the body which had been buried there by some West Point friends on the other side who had recognized him. Polk received the young man with the greatest kindness, got and restored the body. This young man told me of Polk's custom, about which he was so much misrepresented."

"Just before Bishop McIlvaine died in Florence, there was a long article published in Danville, Kentucky, by the President of the College there, on revivals. In it, with other revivals, that at West Point was referred to, and Bishop Polk was named as a con-

While cadets at West Point, Wright and Jefferson Davis were room mates. They contracted an intimate friendship which lasted through life, interrupted only by the civil war. That Wright had no sympathy with Mr. Davis' secession views is sufficiently proved by the former's services in the war. After the close of it he writes: "I took much trouble to investigate his career while President of the Confederacy, and satisfied myself thoroughly that, except being President and having strong opinions, all the stories afloat were false." The friendship was then renewed and their correspondence continued, politics, by mutual consent, being avoided in their letters. Wright, who, both before and after the war, was a frequent contributor to various newspapers, wrote an article for one of them, vindicating the personal and private character of his friend, to whom he was unaffectedly attached. This article created for him enemies who could see nothing good in one whom they opposed and whom this staunch friend always believed to have been loaded with much undeserved calumny. More than one reply was made to that article, but even in one of the most bitter the author was constrained to acknowledge that Wright's defense was "creditable to his warm heart and afforded a striking illustration of his loyalty to a friend."

Colonel Wright was buried in Spring Grove Cemetery. The sword and sash he had worn in battle and a sheaf of wheat, sent by a friend, were the only objects placed upon his coffin, in compliance with a written request that no display should be made at his funeral. Five grandsons, with a young friend who took the place of another grandson previously deceased, bore his body to the church and thence to the grave. Just as the coffin was placed on the bier in front of the chancel and the clergyman began to read the first sentence of the solemn burial service, a terrific peal of thunder rang through the church like the reverberation of distant cannon. The clergyman became silent. Many persons thought that an order had been given to fire a gun at that precise moment, and a lady present on the occasion made this beautiful remark: "The Colonel wanted

vert, and as the only one. I at once wrote a long article on Bishop McIlvaine, stating that there were several clergymen who were the result of that revival." "This article attracted wide-spread attention. It was published in Cincinnati in the morning, and in the afternoon came the telegram of his death."

no display, but heaven's own artillery has pealed forth to honor him."

At this distance from the time and place of his professional exertions, it is difficult, if not impossible, to form a just estimate of Colonel Wright's ability as a lawyer. Professional life has little to interest the general public, unless a lawyer is conspicuous as an advocate before a jury. The reports of cases argued to the full Court give but slight indication of the learning and care required to prepare them. Not unfrequently the opinion of the Court, delivered by one of the judges, adopts, without credit, the entire line of argument employed by the counsel, altering only the arrangement and phraseology. Very often the report of the case merely states who were the counsel on either side, giving not even a note of the topics discussed. Success or failure in the case is indicated solely by the judgment pronounced. The acute reasoning, the elaborate research, the skillful presentation of legal points are unknown to and unnoticed by all but the Court and perhaps occasionally by a few members of the bar, who, waiting for their turn to be heard, may be interested enough to listen to an argument in a case not their own. Office business, which forms a large part of most lawyers' practice, is altogether unknown to any but their clients, unless perhaps a contract or a will becomes, many years after it was prepared, the subject of litigation. A lawyer's legal character is founded upon the estimation in which he is held by the community amongst which he practices, and this often rests upon a very insufficient basis.* It may, however, be assumed that without considerable merit Colonel Wright could not have pursued his practice for nearly thirty years, in connection with lawyers of such eminence as his father and Judge Goodenow, and Mr. Hammond, and Judge Miner; that he possessed integrity, zeal and capacity, and thus became a lawyer "of good repute and of renown in Cincinnati."

His political principles, while editor of the *Cincinnati Gazette*,

* The following anecdote shows the value of such a local reputation: In a criminal trial in Massachusetts, where a very learned and able lawyer conducted the defense, the jury came into Court and reported that they were unable to agree. The presiding Judge asked whether their difficulty was with the law or the evidence. The foreman replied that it was not in either, but in the plea; that the law and the evidence seemed to show that the man was guilty; but that Squire — had said that he believed his client to be innocent, and as Squire — always told the truth, most of the jury did not see how they were to get over it!

may be understood by the following statement of them given by him to the writer in 1882: "My father was the intimate friend of Webster, Clay and Adams. In 1828 I visited, with my father, Mr. Webster in Boston. In 1829 I dined with Thomas Adams* at his uncle's last state dinner. I conducted a republican paper in Cincinnati for fifteen years. So all my life I have been in one line of politics—Adams, Clay, Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, etc. I am not a stalwart." That he should have been for so long a period the editor of such a journal as the *Cincinnati Gazette*, and for some time the president of its association, and that during his whole service the paper should have retained the confidence of its patrons and its influence during those exciting times, manifests the excellence of its editorial management, and is believed to be rather an exceptional occurrence in the history of journalism.

Colonel Wright was a frequent contributor to several newspapers both before, during, and after the war. Amongst the many articles from his pen the following have come under our notice:

An elaborate and able defense of General Wool's conduct on the opening of the war, severely criticizing the order of General Scott, sending him to Troy to take care of his health, and censuring him for having acted without authority, under the direction of the Union Defense Committee of New York, in 1861. For this article General Wool wrote him a letter of thanks.

An able article on the wants and provisions for the military hospital, of which he was one of the Board of Managers. In this article he advocated the presence of a military escort at the burial of soldiers dying in the hospital, saying: "They are not paupers and should have more than pauper burial." He also urged that there should be religious service at their burial and relates the following incident: "Last week a soldier was carried out under peculiar circumstances."—Many of the sick had gathered around to pay their last respects—to look their last look." An unexpected accident had prevented the attendance of the clergyman who had been engaged. One of the Board, "Lenz Anderson, a brother of General Anderson who defended Fort Sumter, perceiving how the poor sick around felt at the apparent neglect of their companion, with a feeling doing

* Thomas B. Adams, of the Class of 1828. He died in the service at Fort Dade in 1837.

justice to his head and heart, himself read the service of the Episcopal Church, so beautiful and appropriate," (1861.) By the exertions of this Board, a conspicuous burial lot was obtained in Spring Grove Cemetery for those who died in the hospital, and efforts made for the erection of a monument to their memory.

An elaborate article on the neglect to provide clothing, etc., for the First and Twenty-second Ohio Volunteers.

An article on the necessity of military education to a certain extent in schools and colleges.

An article strongly condemning the political appointments which had been made to important military offices. (1861.)

Several trenchant articles defending General Sherman from the imputation of having been surprised at Shiloh. (1882.)

The detail of Colonel Wright's short military career shows with how much zeal and conviction of the justness of the Union cause he entered into the war. He did not volunteer upon an impulse of unreasoning enthusiasm. He comprehended the immense importance of the issues involved. His was not the egregious mistake of underrating the stern earnestness of his opponents, so common in the first year of the war. He had been the companion at West Point of many of their leaders—of Davis, Lee, Polk and the two Johnsons and others—and understood their ability. He did not hope to serve himself by serving his country, nor expect to

"Read his history in a nation's eyes."

Like many another patriot he was ready, if required, to sacrifice his life in pure and unselfish patriotism. In his short and brilliant career he had full experience of the horrors peculiar to a civil war, but never faltered. "The meeting face to face in deadly combat with old classmates, friends and relations, was one of the dreadful experiences of the war. I came in contact with it several times and felt it most deeply."

Misfortunes assailed him from the day he volunteered. "They came not single spies, but in battalions." He was one of those patriots whom General Garfield eloquently described in his address at Painesville, Ohio, in 1880: "Suppose for a moment that the awfully embodied form of majestic Law should stand above you and say: 'I ask you to give up health and drag yourself not dead, but half alive, through a miserable existence for long years, until

you perish and die in your crippled and helpless condition ; I ask you to volunteer to do this,' and it calls for a higher reach of patriotism and self-sacrifice" than to give up life.

He was a devoted husband, an affectionate and tender father. By the death of a son-in-law, the widow and five young children were thrown upon his care. Within a year afterwards he was called upon to mourn the loss of a much loved daughter and her husband. Four orphans were thus added to his burdens. Under these severe afflictions he did not sink, but took the place of the parents, and nine grandchildren, of whom the eldest was but thirteen years of age, found in him their faithful protector. Reduced from a comfortable competence to comparative poverty, and denied the proper pension to which his injuries received in service entitled him, six of these orphans still continued to share his diminished means, and the kindness of his heart failed not to manifest itself in acts of charity he could then ill afford. A sincere friend of one whose political course he condemned, he exposed himself to bitter reproach by defending that friend against aspersions which he honestly believed to be unjust. Under this accumulation of sorrows he did not, as too often happens, become misanthropical or sullen. He endured them all with philosophy, or rather, with that resignation and patience which were the fruits of his deep and sincere religious conviction. The life of such a man is more than merely interesting. It offers a lesson which should be learned—an example which should be followed.

I. J. AUSTIN.

ELISHA G. MARSHALL.

No. 1474. CLASS OF 1850.

Died, August 3, 1883, at Canandaigua, New York, aged 55.

Though some effort has been made to ascertain facts respecting the early life and surroundings of General Marshall, the opportunities for so doing were so meager, that little more than the record of his official life is positively known to the writer. He is remembered as rather a modest, retiring youth, on his first appearance in the Plebe Squad of 1845. His fresh complexion, and red hair, imme-

diately procured for him the soubriquet of "Pinckey." Marshall always being added as there was another Marshall ("Lon") in the same class.

Although ordinarily so different in appearance it needed but a petty provocation or perhaps an imaginary slight, to arouse in him a strong desire for some means to redress his real or supposed grievances. Fiery and impulsive on these occasions, an almost instantaneous recollection of consequences would subdue him to quietude of action, but the sullen, gloomy expression would tell of the workings of the spirit within. This controlled, subdued fire, in his character formed the foundation and probably the main spring of his subsequent brilliant career as an officer in the war of the rebellion.

Graduated in 1850, a Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Infantry, his first service was at Fort Howard, Wis. Thence transferred a full Second Lieutenant to the Sixth Infantry, he was ordered to Fort Laramie. Letters from him at both of the points named, are still in the possession of the writer, but beyond a recital of important events of his daily garrison life, the usual grumbling on account of insufficient transportation and uncomfortable quarters, which in that day all officers on the frontiers were so familiar with, there is nothing worthy of record.

Like most men of very excitable temperament, in his hours of gloom, he sounded the lowest depths, and when to this, which he had by nature, was added the incurable wounds from which he suffered so long and from the effects of which he died, it is not to be wondered at, that many of his last days were not so bright and happy as I, the friend of his youth, could have desired.

Of his gallant and distinguished services as an officer in the late war, of his death and the ceremonies attending his burial, as more lengthy and quite as reliable an account as any that I could compile, will be found in the extract cut from the *Army and Navy Journal* of August 11th, which I herewith append.

F. H. B.

"Brevet Brigadier-General Elisha G. Marshall, Colonel U. S. Army (retired), a brave and efficient officer, died at Canandaigua, N. Y., August 3, the cause of death being principally the result of wounds received in action during the War of the Rebellion. Gen. Marshall was a native of New York; entered the Military Academy in 1845; was graduated July 1, 1850; promoted Brevet Second

Lieutenant of the Fourth U. S. Infantry, and assigned to duty at Fort Howard, Wisconsin. May 15, 1851, he was promoted Second Lieutenant Sixth U. S. Infantry, and sent to Fort Gibson, and subsequently to Fort Kearny, Nebraska. He remained on duty at that post until 1858, when he was detailed to accompany the Utah expedition. March 26, 1855, he was promoted First Lieutenant. He participated in the famous march to California in that year, and remained a year on post duty at Benicia. In 1856 he was assigned to duty at Fort Mojave, New Mexico, and at this point he engaged in his first skirmish in a brush with the Indians. During the year preceding the Rebellion, General Marshall was engaged in the recruiting service. He was sent to Rochester, N. Y., March 1861, for duty as mustering and disbursing officer for a year. On the 14th of May, 1861, he was promoted Captain in his regiment, and on the 20th of April, 1862, accepted the appointment of Colonel of the Thirteenth New York Volunteers, and joined the Army of the Potomac. He was in the Virginia peninsular campaign; the siege of Yorktown; the reconnoissance and capture of Hanover Court House, May 29, 1862; the battle of Mechanicsville, June 25; the battle of Gaines' Mill, June 27, at which for gallant and meritorious services he was brevetted Major; the battles of Malvern Hill, Manassas, and Antietam, the skirmish at Shepardstown, and march to Falmouth, Virginia, and finally the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. In this battle he was severely wounded and went on leave of absence until May, 1863. He was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel, December 13, 1862, for his gallantry at Fredericksburg, and on the 23d of May, 1863, was mustered out of the volunteer service. Upon recovery from his wounds he was sent to Rochester as mustering and disbursing officer. On the 3th of January, 1864, he was appointed Colonel of the Fourteenth New York Artillery, and served in the harbor defences of New York until May of that year, when he again took the field and commanded the brigade to which his regiment was attached in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. He was engaged in the movements around Spottsylvania, the battles of North Anna, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, and finally the assault on Petersburg, Virginia, on June 17, 1864. Here he was again severely wounded, and compelled to go on sick leave. He rejoined his command, however, during the month of July, and for his distinguished services in leading the assault on the mine he was brevetted Colonel

in the Regular Army, July 30, 1864. He was taken prisoner on that day immediately after the explosion of the mine, and was held a captive until April, 1865. After his release he assumed command of the brigade in the defence of Washington, and remained there until the following July. He was mustered out of the volunteer service August 16, 1865, and, having been promoted Major Fifth U. S. Infantry June 12, 1865, was assigned to recruiting service. From August 12, 1866, to February 20, 1867, he commanded Fort Union, New Mexico, when his disabilities compelled him to go before the Retiring Board, and he was retired with the rank of Colonel September 11, 1867. In the volunteer service he received the brevets of Brigadier and Major General, and on the 13th of March, 1865, was brevetted Brigadier General in the Regular Army for gallant and meritorious services during the war. General Marshall was well known throughout the Army, and the news of his death will be received with universal regret.

"The remains were taken to Rochester, New York, where they lay in state in the Court House rotunda on Sunday forenoon, August 5, and were viewed by thousands of people. The funeral ceremonies took place in the rotunda, and the remains were then taken to Mount Hope Cemetery. The bearers were all members of the "Old Thirteenth." The hearse was drawn by four gray horses, and was guarded on either side by an escort of two members of the Thirteenth New York. At the left of the hearse marched the members of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Volunteer Veterans. At the rear of the hearse and acting as an escort was a line of local, civic and military organizations. On arrival at the cemetery, Past Master John E. Morey delivered the Masonic service at the grave, after which three rounds were fired over it. The streets along the line of march and at the cemetery were thronged with people, and Rochester has seldom seen so imposing a funeral."

WILLIAM N. R. BEALL.

No. 1398. CLASS OF 1848.

Died, July 26, 1883, at McMinnville, Tenn., aged 58.

GEN. W. N. R. BEALL was born in Bardstown, Ky., March 20th, 1825. While yet a lad he moved with his father to Little Rock, Ark. After a residence of ten years in that city he was appointed to a cadetship at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, and in 1848 graduated with signal credit to himself and adopted State, and as an interesting fact was at that time the only officer in the U. S. Army from Arkansas. He was made Second Lieutenant in the Cavalry service and assigned to Fort Gibson, then to Fort Towson, thence to Fort Arbuckle in the Indian Territory. He was transferred to Forts Belknap and McIntosh in Texas, and then to Fort Smith, Arkansas. Having achieved the rank of Captain of Cavalry he was joined to Col. Sumner's regiment and won distinction in several campaigns against hostile Indians and followed the fortunes of his gallant Colonel in the Kansas troubles. Resigning his commission in the U. S. Army he espoused the cause of the South, served in the Trans-Mississippi Department under Van Dorn, had entire command of the Cavalry under Gen. Beauregard during the occupation of Corinth and Verona, Miss., then detached from that command, ordered to Port Hudson, La., to fortify that point. After the surrender of Port Hudson July 9th, 1863, Gen. Beall was sent as prisoner to Johnson's Island, then to Fort Warren, subsequently to Fort Lafayette. When arrangements were perfected between Gen. Grant and Col. Ould for each Government to furnish clothing to its respective prisoners, Gen. Beall was selected as Agent of the Confederate Government, the selection confirmed by Gen. Grant. He was released from prison on parole, proceeded to New York, where he sold 1,000 bales of cotton, which was sent from the South, and with the proceeds purchased a supply of clothing for Confederate prisoners. The cotton realized \$367,000, and supplied 21,000 prisoners with clothing.

At the close of the war, Gen. Beall settled in St. Louis as a merchant. His health failing, in the spring of 1883 he went to the mountains of Tennessee, and died in McMinnville, Warren County, after a lingering illness of "chronic splenitis" July 27th, 1883, leaving a widow and four children. *

BARNET WAGER.

NO. 2201. CLASS OF 1867.

Died, August 9, 1883, at Cleveland, Ohio, aged 40.

The late LIEUTENANT BARNET WAGER was born at Rhinebeck, N. Y., in the year 1843.

He entered the United States Military Academy in the year 1863, and graduated in 1867, with the respect of his superior officers and with the good will of all his associates.

On the 17th of June, 1867, he was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Second Regiment of Artillery, then stationed on the Pacific Coast, and was an officer of that regiment, in which he attained the rank of First Lieutenant, until his death, which occurred in Cleveland, Ohio, August 9th, 1883.

Lieutenant Wager performed every duty that falls to the lot of a subordinate officer of the line, with credit to himself and benefit to the service. He was Post Treasurer, Post Adjutant, Acting Regimental Adjutant and Acting Adjutant of the Artillery School; was Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence and Regimental Quartermaster, and in command of the batteries to which he was attached for a long time at different periods. In the labor riots in 1877, he commanded his battery during its movements to Wilkesbarre, Tennessee. His services were principally in Sitka, Alaska Territory; San Antonio, Texas; Raleigh, N. C.; Fort Monroe, Va., and Fort McHenry, Mo.

In 1872 he graduated at the Artillery School.

In examining Lieutenant Wager's military record, it will be seen that his career was progressive. Everything that he was called upon to do, he did so well that he was called to more important duties.

From Post Adjutant he became Acting Regimental Adjutant and Acting Adjutant of the Artillery School; from Post Quartermaster he became Regimental Quartermaster; from a subalternate he was selected to command companies during the absence of their Captains, and although his military life was spent in the quiet days of peace, his career was one of advancement, and it is but reasonable to suppose if his life had been spared and his services had been required in more stirring scenes, the accurate knowledge of detail, the soldierly habits of discipline and the conscientious performance

of duty through all the minor grades of the service, would have fitted him for higher duties and much higher rank.

Those who remember him in his youth, with his tall, straight, well-developed figure and soldierly bearing, his genial greeting and courteous manners, can scarcely realize the wreck he became in the last years of his life, from an incurable malady. The abrupt change of climate, from San Francisco to Baltimore, from Alaska to Texas, wrought its work of destruction slowly, for several years before his death, disease made its almost daily invasion upon his constitution; although knowing its inevitably fatal results, calmly, manfully he bore it.

His life was not marked by any of those heroic episodes of actual conflict which have been the good fortune of so many of his companions in the Army; still, it is none the less a lesson and an example. As a lesson, it teaches how a sound reputation is gained without any brilliant achievements, how the high respect and confidence of a soldier's superiors is obtained by the exercise of gentleness, politeness, attention to duty, self improvement, incorruptibility and fearlessness in doing right. As an example, his career shows the type of man, who is the mainstay of the State, well disciplined, thoughtful, self-reliant, unswayed by violent passions; whose mode of life is the exponent of calm affection and principle. If fortune did not give Lieutenant Wager the opportunity of being a soldier, distinguished in war, it at least showed that he was possessed of those qualities that make the good citizen—the man who is the saving power in a country—the one to whom we must look for sound judgment and courage in the hour of popular tumult, and in foreign difficulties; and who must protect us from the corrupting influences that are always at work to destroy all highly civilized communities.

Such a life of honor and virtue is to be preferred to one marked only by an occasional act of spasmodic heroism.

Lieutenant Wager left a wife and many friends to mourn his loss.

CLASSMATE.

THOMAS J. HAINES.

No. 1410. CLASS OF 1849.

Died, August 14, 1884, at Hartford, Conn., aged 55.

War Department, Office C.-G. Subsistence, August 23, 1883.

The Commissary-General of Subsistence announces to the officers of the Subsistence Department, with the deepest regret, the death, on the 14th inst., at Hartford, Conn., after a lingering illness, of Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas J. Haines, the senior Major of the department. By his death his family meets with an irreparable loss, the Commissary-General loses a friend long tried in close personal and official relations, and a void is left in the Subsistence Department that cannot soon be filled. In announcing the passing away of General Haines, the Commissary-General of Subsistence feels that the faithful services of so distinguished an officer of the Subsistence Department, who was for so long the principal assistant in his office, merit special mention. Born in New Hampshire, he entered the Military Academy in 1845, and was graduated in 1849, standing fourth in a class of 43 members. Assigned to the artillery, he served in various camps and garrisons; and as an Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the Military Academy, as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General in Florida, as Adjutant of his regiment, the Second Artillery, and as Adjutant of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., and in the early part of the late war, he served as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Virginia. Appointed Commissary of Subsistence with rank of Captain, August 3d, 1861; served as Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department of Missouri, November 30th, 1861, to October 31st, 1862; appointed an additional Aid-de-Camp with rank of Colonel, July 4th, 1862; served as Chief Purchasing and Supervising Commissary in the Departments of the Missouri, Tennessee, and the Northwest, October 31st, 1862, to February 2d, 1865, and the territory embraced between the Mississippi and New Mexico and Utah, as far South as Louisiana, February 2d, 1864, to February 2d, 1865; promoted Commissary with the rank of Major, February 9th, 1863; in supervisory charge of affairs of the Subsistence Department in Illinois and the Department of the Mississippi to the Southern boundary of Arkansas, February

2d to March 10th, 1865; as Chief Commissary of Subsistence Military Division of the Missouri, March 10th, 1865, and in general charge of the Subsistence Department in the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Arkansas, and the Territories of New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Nebraska, Dakota, Montana and the Indian Territory, December 5th, 1865; as Chief Commissary of Subsistence Military Division of the Missouri, August 16th, 1866; as Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department South, October 5th, 1868; as Chief Commissary of Subsistence Division of the South, December 11th, 1872; as Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence at Boston, Mass., November 28th, 1873; as assistant in the office of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, at Washington, D. C., May 22d, 1875. He was breveted, March 13th, 1865, as Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel and Brigadier-General, for "faithful and meritorious services during the Rebellion." His career as a Cadet at the Military Academy, and his success in the varied duties confided to him while an officer of Artillery, indicated ability of the highest order. When, as a Commissary of Subsistence, he was placed in charge of subsistence affairs in the Department of Missouri, he exhibited energy, foresight and administrative and executive capacity rarely found. His power to accomplish the tasks confided to him seemed to grow with the growth of the great armies that rose up in the West, and to expand as the area of their operations widened. As these armies grew and pressed forward, his responsibilities increased until, as Chief Purchasing and Supervising Commissary, his charge included the vast field of operation comprised in the Mississippi Valley, from Louisiana to British America, and West to the Rocky Mountains, with its hundreds of thousands of armed men. Tireless, clear-headed, far-seeing, he anticipated the wants of the armies everywhere, gathered supplies and threw them forward by all available means with such success, that at all times and places the troops were bountifully provided with good and wholesome food. In accomplishing this he disbursed nearly sixty millions of dollars of the public money, every cent of which was faithfully and honestly accounted for. His work was remarkable and justly earned for him commendation of the highest kind, not only from the head of the War Department and the chief of his bureau, but from the great commanders of the armies in the field, who saw and appreciated the value of his services. He was

naturally of fine physique, but the constant wear and strain of his great work during the war doubtless shortened his life, and led to the long illness that was terminated by his death. He was a man of the strictest integrity, and one of his most marked characteristics was his absorbing devotion to his duties, from which he never allowed anything to divert him. A man of strong convictions, he expressed them freely and ably upheld them. He was equally strong in his friendship, and most beloved by those who knew him best. To his friends, or to those needing aid or sympathy, he was gentle and true, unfaltering in the defense of the right and uncompromising in opposing wrong.

R. MACFEELEY,

Commissary-General of Subsistence.

WILLIAM AGUSTUS NORTON.

NO. 635. CLASS OF 1831.

Died, September 21, 1883, at New Haven, Conn., aged 73.

PROFESSOR NORTON was born October 25th, 1810, in East Bloomfield, N. Y., and died September 21st, 1883, at New Haven, Conn., having nearly completed his seventy-third year.

Norton was graduated from the Military Academy July 1st, 1831, seventh in a class which numbered among its distinguished members Professor Roswell Park, Colonel Henry Clay, jr., (killed in the battle of Buena Vista), General A. A. Humphreys, and General Samuel R. Curtis. Upon his graduation he was promoted to the Fourth Artillery, and served (except for a few months in the "Black Hawk expedition" of 1832) as an Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at the Military Academy, till he resigned, September 30th, 1833, from the Army.

Upon leaving the military service, Norton became Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in the University of the City of New York; was Professor of Mathematics and Philosophy in Delaware College, Newark, Del., 1839-50, and its President, 1850; then became Professor of Natural Philosophy and Civil Engineering in Brown University, R. I., 1850-52, and, finally, was elected Professor of Civil Engineering in Yale College, Conn., 1852, where he

continued thirty-one years, till he died. For more than half a century Norton, as a teacher of science, exhibited high capacity and untiring zeal; was eminently practical in imparting knowledge, and by his mode of instruction and personal influence maintained an influence over the minds of his pupils more productive of good results than ever the study of text-books.

Norton was not only a skillful Professor, but also an author of high merit, as is attested by his scientific and educational contributions. In 1839 he published a "Treatise on Astronomy;" in 1858, his "First Book of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy;" and at various times furnished memoirs to the American Journal of Science, the Philosophical Magazine, of London, etc., or read papers at meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the National Academy of Sciences.

President Porter, of Yale College, says: "Norton was eminently a liberal student, and kept himself fully abreast of the speculations and science of the times;" and he adds: "Norton's treatise upon Astronomy, and his essays upon the Cosmic forces, have won for him the attention and the respect of the scientific world. It was his fond desire and confident expectation that he might live to complete and justify the speculations and experiments concerning molecular agencies, on which he had bestowed his solitary and continued attention for years."

Professor DuBois, Norton's former pupil, and now his successor to the chair he held in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, thus admirably sums up his life-work and character:

"The record of this long, useful, happy life; the lofty aims and high personal character which lay back of it; the simple faith and sincere convictions which ever guided it; the genial, manly qualities of heart and mind which adorned it, combined to make it one which claims and holds a foremost place in the long list of honored names—faithful teachers, sincere investigators, and high-minded men—of which Yale College has a right to be and is most justly proud. The influence of such lives is the best heritage of Universities, and their memories are a tower of strength to the institution which claims them, as well as an inspiration and example to the students and colleagues who cherish them."

GEO. W. CULLUM,
Brev. Maj.-Gen. U. S. Army.

EDWARD D. WHEELER.

No. 2045. CLASS OF 1864.

Died, October 12, 1883, at Pfeiffer, Ohio, aged 44.

LIEUTENANT WHEELER was born in Ohio, and in July, 1860, was appointed cadet; graduated June 13, 1864, and promoted Second Lieutenant First Artillery. He at once reported for duty with his regiment at Petersburg, Va., where he served during the siege until January, 1865, when he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of the Twenty-fifth Corps and served until July, 1865. His next service was with his regiment at different posts in the Eastern and Southern States until July, 1878, when he was wholly retired from service.

He was promoted First Lieutenant First Artillery, September 4, 1865.

After leaving the Army, Lieutenant Wheeler lived in Ohio, where his last days were passed in misery and want. He became a helpless invalid, suffering from such a number of diseases that death must have been a welcome visitor.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

EDMUND MONROE COBB.

No. 2340. Class of 1870.

Died, October 28, 1883, near Huntsville, Alabama, aged 36.

Time's rapid changes bring with them the most unexpected events. Hardly had the members of the Class of 1870 reported for duty at their respective stations after their graduating leave, when they learned of the loss of one of their number.

Since then six others have answered to death's call—some stricken by disease, others fallen before the deadly bullet of the foe upon the western plains.

Of all these none entered upon the duties before him with brighter prospects of life and happiness than EDMUND MONROE COBB, the last to respond to the inevitable call.

Born in Massachusetts, he received his early education there. His father having afterward moved to the Pacific Coast, Cobb received his appointment from California to the United States Military Academy, and reporting there, passed the preliminary examination and was admitted July 1, 1866. During the four years of his Cadetship, he was noted for his cheerful disposition, his quick comprehension, and the brightness of his intellect. A universal favorite, he endeared himself in an uncommon degree to his class-mates and to the members of the Corps. Of a social disposition and quick to learn, he only put forth his real energy when some difficult subject was to be mastered, not easily understood by the other members of his section. Then he would sometimes astonish the Instructor, and win the admiration of his class-mates, by the thoroughness of his comprehension, and the clearness of his demonstration. It was generally conceded that, had he attempted it, he might have taken a very high stand in the class. He graduated 29, in a class of fifty-eight members, without apparent effort, and was assigned to the 8th Cavalry, then serving in New Mexico, where he remained until, having transferred with a class-mate, he joined the 2nd Artillery in November, 1871, and served at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Harbor—a desirable station, as it brought him near to his home and family.

When the regiment came east in 1872, he was stationed with his battery, (B. 2nd, Artillery) at Fort Foote, Maryland, remaining there until ordered to the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va. It was while on duty at Fort Foote that he became engaged to the lady, Miss Keturah L. Addison, to whom he was married October 12th, 1875.

At the Artillery School he graduated at the head of his class, taking precedence over those of his own class there who had previously ranked him in standing at West Point. General Barry, (Col. 2nd Artillery) in command of the School, was so much pleased with his excellent standing and conduct, that he had him ordered to Fort Monroe, shortly after his graduation there, on special duty as Chief Instructor of the "Non-Commissioned" Officers' School. The recitations not beginning until fall, he was occupied during the summer in re-ar-

ranging and re-cataloguing the school library, where he did excellent work.

He was afterward, in June, 1878, made Acting Commissary of Subsistence for the school by General Getty, who had succeeded General Barry in its command, which position he held until June, 1881, when he was relieved from this "special duty," and joined his battery at Fort McHenry, Maryland.

His service as Acting Commissary of Subsistence at Fort Monroe was so highly appreciated by his Department and Division Commander, General Hancock, that he was selected by him to act in the same capacity at the camp during the Yorktown Centennial Celebration, and was on that duty from September 22nd to November 12th, 1881. From that time he served with his battery, (M. 2nd Artillery) and in different official positions at his post. An attack of pleurisy in 1877, weakened his constitution, and probably left him an easy subject to the cold, which afterwards developed into the malady which terminated his life.

It was whilst in camp with the troops of his regiment at Gaithersburg, Maryland, in the latter part of October, 1882, just before the breaking up of the camp, that he caught a severe cold, which lasted all the winter. In the following April he had an attack of pneumonia, being "sick in quarters" from April 11th to June 21st, 1883, when he went upon the "sick-leave" from which he never returned for duty. Every care and attention was given him by his devoted wife and loving mother, but he failed to regain his health or strength.

He died of "inflammation of the lungs," "contracted in the line of duty," October 28th, 1883, near Limerock, Alabama, having left Washington only three days before, hoping that the change to a milder climate might arrest his disease. His wife and mother were with him and soothed his dying hours.

He died in the prime of life, leaving, to mourn his loss, a young and loving wife and three interesting children—two girls and a boy—and, to their consolation, the memory of one, who, as husband and father, as man and officer, left behind him the record of a life well and nobly spent in the faithful performance of every duty and of every trust, and which won the respect and official recognition of his superior officers and received their commendation. A favorite with

all, amidst the duties of life as when a Cadet, his loss is mourned by all who knew him.

The Class of 1870 has lost one of its brightest men, and the Army a most excellent officer and noble-hearted gentleman by the death of EDMUND MONROE COBB.

EDGAR S. DUDLEY,
1st Lieutenant, 2nd Artillery.
(Class of 1870.)

JEREMY FRANCIS GILMER.

No. 989. CLASS OF 1839.

Died, December 1, 1883, at Savannah, Ga., aged 66.

GENERAL GILMER was born in Greensboro, North Carolina, February 23d, 1818, and died in Savannah, Ga., December 1st, 1883.

After receiving a thorough preparatory education in such schools as the community of his birth afforded, he entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1835, and graduated with his class in 1839 as one of the *distinguished five*, receiving a commission as Second Lieutenant in the U. S. Corps of Engineers.

For one year after graduating, Lieutenant Gilmer was retained on duty at West Point as Assistant Professor of Engineering. He subsequently had charge of the Military Works on the East River in New York Harbor, and was then for some time on duty with the Engineer Bureau at Washington City. He was the engineer officer attached to the staff of General Kearney in 1846, on his celebrated march from Fort Leavenworth towards New Mexico, and by way of Santa Fé to California; and after General Kearney returned home he remained in Mexico until the close of the war. In 1848 he was assigned to duty in the Harbor of Savannah, as Engineer in charge of the Military Works and River Improvements in that vicinity.

While still in Savannah, in 1853, he was promoted to be Captain of Engineers. In 1859 he was ordered to San Francisco to take charge of all the work then in progress on the fortifications in that harbor, and remained there on that duty until July 1861. At that time North Carolina, his native State, and the home of his

kindred, having withdrawn from the Union, and the war between the States having been fully inaugurated, he resigned his commission in the U. S. Army, and offered his services to the Confederate States.

There was then no practicable communication by land between the Pacific and the Atlantic, and Captain Gilmer took passage by sea, with his wife and child, for New York, making his way thence to the Southern States as best he could. On his arrival in Kentucky he was promptly commissioned by the Confederate States a Major of Engineers, and assigned to duty at Bowling Green with General Albert Sidney Johnston as Chief of the Engineer Staff of that army. He continued in that position until after the battle of Shiloh, in which fell his distinguished Chief, and himself received a severe wound. As soon as he was sufficiently recovered from his wound to perform any duty, Major Gilmer was commissioned Colonel of Engineers, the highest rank in that corps, and called to Richmond to organize the Engineer Bureau, of which he continued to be the Chief until the close of the war. Of the skill and capacity for organization, and of the large results he was able to accomplish in that department, with the smallest possible means at command, it is difficult to speak in fitting terms of commendation. These services are treasured up, and fully appreciated, by all those intelligent officers who served directly under him, and by all who exercised high command in the field, and made use of the results of his labors and skill.

In 1863 the coast of South Carolina and Georgia was so pressed by the Federal Army and Navy, and the developments in both Engineering and Ordnance were so rapid and so unexpected, that the Government at Richmond promoted Colonel Gilmer to the rank of Major-General, and assigned him to duty as "second in command" to General Beauregard, with headquarters at Savannah. As was anticipated, his special fitness for the work was soon exhibited, and his services in that department were of inestimable value. But he could not long be spared from his position at the head of the Engineer Bureau. After the lapse of a few months, he was ordered back to Richmond, again to take personal charge of that branch of the War Department. Here he remained until the evacuation of that city in April, 1865.

During General Gilmer's service in the City and Harbor of Sa-

vannah in 1850 he married Miss Alexander, of Georgia, and at the close of the war he determined to make Savannah his future home. His life in that city was devoted to the interests of the community with which he had identified himself. He took a deep and intelligent interest in every important enterprise, whether of a public, charitable, or religious character, and was always the centre of a social and domestic circle, in which his genial temper and magnetic influence can never be forgotten. Indeed, he was recognized by that entire community as the complete type of a Christian gentleman.

For a number of years before his death General Gilmer suffered sorely from a complication of diseases, but his habits of business, great energy, and high sense of duty, would not permit him to play the part of an invalid, so long as there was work for him to do; and while thus suffering, he undertook for the community of his choice the performance of a gratuitous service as one of the "Drainage Commission," which led him frequently to make examinations on horseback in the suburbs of the city. On one of these tours of duty he was thrown from his horse, and the serious injury he received was such as to well nigh disable him for the remainder of his life. But even then he never claimed exemption from the obligations of duty, nor ceased to take an active interest, nor to perform his part, in all that concerned his private affairs, his friends, his community, or the country at large. After a short illness, he died peacefully at his home in Savannah, December 1st, 1883.

Nothing could better indicate the estimation in which General Gilmer's character, services, and high qualities, were held by the citizens of Savannah, than the action of the Superior Court in session at the time of his death.

At the opening of the Superior Court of Chatham County, on Monday, December the 3d, 1883, General Henry R. Jackson moved an adjournment for the day, addressing the Court as follows :

" May it please Your Honor :

" I rise to call attention to the fact that the funeral of General
" Gilmer is announced for 11 o'clock this morning, and to move an
" adjournment of this Court for the day.—First, to pay honor to the
" memory of the distinguished dead ; secondly, to give to those of its
" members who may desire to do so, an opportunity of attending the

“funeral services. Of course, I am aware, that, as a general rule, “Courts thus manifest respect only for the memory of those who during life were personally connected with the public administration of justice; but to all general rules there must be exceptions, and I submit to Your Honor that the present occasion suggests an exception. It rarely occurs that the death of an individual can so generally agitate the bosom of a community. Needless for me to refer to the high positions which, during a long career of public service, General Gilmer filled so ably; they are familiar to us all. But we are yet more intimate with the history of his later years; with his life as a citizen—full, as he ever was, and to the last, of public spirit, devoted to the practical interests of this community in whose zealous and efficient service he suffered so grievously; as modest and retiring in all things which concerned only himself, as he was singularly tenacious of his own convictions of public duty and unshakable in his resolve to maintain, under all circumstances, what he believed to be the right. These characteristics naturally gave to his private, the same features which had distinguished his military career,—making him, what he was, the incorruptible and invaluable citizen, the courteous and consummate gentleman, leaving behind him a memory which may be fairly assimilated to that of the Chevalier Bayard—the man “*sans peur et sans reproche*.”

“It is natural that all of us should wish to pay to such a memory every possible honor. Nay! This is required of us all by a decent regard for the community in which we live—the community he so signally served, and in serving so highly adorned.”

Thus did the Bench and Bar give voice to the feelings and sentiments of his friends, his neighbors, and his fellow citizens.

A. R. L.

THOMAS M. TOLMAN.

No. 2065. CLASS OF 1865.

Died, Dec. 14, 1883, at Fort Leavenworth, Ks., aged 42.

CAPTAIN TOLMAN was appointed Cadet from the State of Maine, and graduated in the class of 1865. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Sixth U. S. Cavalry and served for five years

on reconstruction and frontier duty in the State of Texas. He attained his Captaincy on Nov. 18th, 1867, and transferred to the Third Infantry on January 1871. He served with his new regiment on the Lakes until June, 1874, when the regiment was returned to frontier duty in the Department of Dakota. His company was ordered to the field during the Nez Percés' campaign, and in 1880 he accompanied the regiment to Texas, but was shortly ordered to duty at the Fort Leavenworth School as Instructor in Outposts and Military Engineering. He married a charming lady from Austin, Texas, and at the time of his decease left three sons and his lovely wife to mourn his loss.

Words are inadequate to the expression of a full sense of the feelings wrought in us by the death of a brother officer in the prime of life and in the midst of a promising career, and when we add to these facts the knowledge that our departed comrade was a manly, kind and generous soldier, and an officer of more than average intelligence and ability, and a warm friend, we feel more fully our helplessness in striving to do justice to his memory. Such a man, and more, was Capt. Tolman. It was my good fortune to serve with him for two years, and I learned in that time to respect and to admire him for his soldierly bearing and ability, for his honorable and affectionate disposition, and for his generosity and the large heart that gave so much love and kindness to his charming family, and to those so fortunate as to be placed in the list of his friends. By his death, the service lost a brave and gallant officer, who was greatly respected by his juniors and equals, and who always had the entire confidence of his superior officers in all duties entrusted to him. His friends must mourn the loss of a true-hearted, manly and generous companion.

J. S. PETTIT.

THOMAS JEFFERSON CRAM.

NO. 432. CLASS OF 1826.

Died, December 20, 1883, at Philadelphia, Penn., aged 80.

The following order from the Engineers Office gives the Military record of GENERAL CRAM:

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF ENGINEERS, }
UNITED STATES ARMY, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 27, 1883. }

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 9. }

It becomes the painful duty of the Brigadier-General Commanding to announce to the Corps of Engineers the death of a brother officer.

Colonel Thomas Jefferson Cram, Corps of Engineers, (retired), Brevet Major-General, United States Army, died at Philadelphia, Pa., on December 20th, 1883.

General Cram was graduated from the United States Military Academy and promoted to the grade of Brevet Second Lieutenant, Second Artillery, July 1st, 1826.

He served at the Military Academy from 1826 to 1836 as Assistant Professor of Mathematics and of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

In September, 1836, he resigned his commission as an officer of the United States Army and adopted the profession of Civil Engineer, being engaged during the next two years upon railroads in Maryland and Virginia.

Upon the re-organization of the Corps of Topographical Engineers in 1837, he was re-appointed in the Army with the rank of Captain in that Corps.

He served as Superintending Topographical Engineer of roads in Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan; of harbors on Lake Michigan; of river improvements in Wisconsin; of the survey of the boundary line between Michigan and Wisconsin Territory, and of the survey of the Northwestern Lakes from 1839 to 1843; as Assistant Topographical Engineer in the improvement of navigation at the Falls of the Ohio River, and on the surveys of the Mississippi River near Cape Girardeau, and at St. Louis in 1844; in

making military reconnoissances in Texas in 1845-46; as Assistant in the Geodetic Survey of the Coast of New England, 1847-55; as Chief Topographical Engineer of the Department of the Pacific, 1855-58, and as Assistant in the Geodetic Survey of the Coast of California, 1858-61.

During the Rebellion of the Seceding States, 1861-66, he served as Aid-de camp, with the rank of Colonel, on the staff of Major-General Wool, 1861-63, being engaged as Acting Assistant Inspector General in the capture of Norfolk, Va., May 10th, 1862.

He served as Superintending Engineer of the construction of Fort Wayne, Mich., 1863-69; of the improvement of the harbors on the western end of Lake Erie, 1864-69; the harbors on Lake Huron, 1866-70, and of the improvement of the St. Clair Flats and of the St. Mary's River, 1869-71.

On February 22d, 1869, he was retired from active service, being over 62 years of age.

General Cram received the brevets of Brigadier and Major-General for faithful and meritorious services during the Rebellion.

After an honorable service of nearly sixty years as an officer and cadet in the United States Army, General Cram has passed away, leaving the record of a faithful, energetic, courteous, and accomplished soldier and gentleman.

As a testimonial of respect for the memory of the deceased, the officers of the Corps of Engineers will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Wright:

JOHN M. WILSON,

Major of Engineers,

Bvt.-Colonel, U. S. A.

GEORGE E. BACON.

No. 2383. CLASS OF 1871.

Died, Dec. 20, 1883, at Fort Concho, Texas, aged 35.

GEORGE E. BACON was born on Oct. 10th, 1848, in Reynolds-ville, Tompkins County, New York. In 1852, while the subject of this sketch was still a child, his parents removed to Five Corners, in

Cayuga County, where they still reside. His early education was received at the country schools near his home where he remained in attendance until 1863, when he was thought to be sufficiently well prepared to enter upon the two years course of study at the Oakwood Academy at Union Springs, a school then of considerable and deserved reputation, under the patronage of the Society of Friends.

The two years next succeeding the completion of his studies at Oakwood were passed at his home, where, after a short but successful experience as a teacher, he applied for and received an appointment to West Point through the Honorable T. M. Pomeroy, the Representative of his district in Congress. He reported at the Academy in June, 1867, and graduated fourteenth in a class of forty-one members, June 12th, 1871.

Upon graduating, Bacon was assigned to the 16th Regiment of Infantry, then on the Gulf Station and joined his company at St. Augustine, Florida, in October, 1871. Here he remained, engaged upon the routine of garrison duty, until December, 1872, when his station was changed to Frankfort, Kentucky. In 1874 he was ordered to duty at the Military Academy, but preferring to continue in service with his regiment, the order was revoked at his request, and he continued on duty at Frankfort until June, 1876, when the station of his company was again changed to Huntsville, Alabama. Here, for something more than a year he remained, the greater portion of the time in command of the post, discharging with marked fidelity and efficiency the delicate and important trusts that were devolved upon him in connection with the presidential election of that year. In addition to his other duties, he was placed in charge of the important National Cemeteries at Corinth, Memphis and Pittsburg Landing.

In July, 1877, his regiment was ordered to frontier service, whither Bacon accompanied it, taking station at Fort Gibson in the Indian Territory. While here, he was a second time ordered to duty at the Military Academy. He reported at West Point in June, 1878, and was assigned to duty as an Acting Assistant Professor in the Department of Philosophy. In June, 1879, he was selected to fill the responsible position of Post Quartermaster and Commissary at the Academy, which he held until August, 1880, when he was transferred to the Department of Tactics, in which he served until August 28th, 1883, when his time of service having been completed, he was

relieved from duty at the Academy and ordered to join his regiment, then stationed in the Department of Texas.

After a short leave of absence he reported for duty with his company, early in December, at Fort Concho, Texas. Almost immediately after his arrival, the symptoms of typhoid fever manifested themselves, but he continued on duty until the progress of his disease made it impossible longer to do so. In spite of every effort to stay the progress of the fever, his condition soon became hopeless, and on December 20th, 1883, surrounded by his family and friends, he quietly breathed his last. It was his dying wish that his remains should be buried at West Point, a place which he dearly loved, and where he had passed so many pleasant years.

Lieutenant Bacon's career, though in no respect eventful, was characterized by the faithful and conscientious performance of every duty that fell to his lot; and he gave abundant promise, that, had more important trusts been committed to his charge, he would have proved equal to every emergency. His character was simple, generous and kindly, abounding in good works, full of unselfishness and charity, ever ready with offers of service to those less happily circumstanced in life than himself; and his memory will be tenderly cherished, and his sad and untimely loss regretted by all those whose pleasure it was to know him, or who were so fortunate as to possess his friendship and esteem.

CLASSMATE.

ANDREW ATKINSON HUMPHREYS.

No. 641. Class of 1831.

Died December 27, 1883, at Washington, D. C., aged 73 years.

West Point is again called to mourn the loss of one of her most distinguished sons—great as a soldier, eminent as a scientist, sagacious as an administrator and noble as a man. His name in war and in peace belongs to the history of our times; and for our little band, united by boyhood memories of these everlasting hills, his fame is a family heritage. So long as the Military Academy shall be represented by such graduates, her diplomas will be patents of nobility for the young and old alike.

Andrew Atkinson Humphreys was descended from one of our oldest American families; which, emigrating from Wales in 1682, settled in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, where landed estates which have never been sold, still remain in its possession. His great uncle, Charles, was a member of the Continental Congress. His grandfather, Joshua, was the Chief Naval Constructor under whom were built the six frigates, (Constitution—better known as Old Ironsides—United States, Chesapeake, Constellation, President and Congress,) which won such renown in the war of 1812. His father, Samuel, also became Chief Naval Constructor.

The General himself was born in Philadelphia, on November 2, 1810. After a happy boyhood, more devoted to fun than to study, he entered the Military Academy; and, at the end of the usual four years' course, was graduated on July, 1, 1831. Colonel Thayer had already raised the institution to a high standard of excellence. The education was admirably fitted to develop the intellectual faculties, but the mind of the boy had not yet ripened; and his standing, thirteenth in a class of thirty-three members, afforded no gauge of his real ability. He was assigned to the 2nd Artillery as brevet second lieutenant; but after serving in the Florida War with his company, and attaining the grade of first lieutenant, his health broke down, and he resigned his commission on September 30, 1836.

The Corps of Topographical Engineers was created a distinct branch of the Army by Act of Congress, dated July 5, 1838; and the young officer, who since his resignation had served as a civil engineer under Major Hartman Bache, was reappointed first lieutenant with rank from July 7, of that year.

After a varied experience on different public works, he was called to Washington as assistant in the Bureau of Topographical Engineers in 1840. Here he remained with brief interruptions until 1844, when, upon Prof. Bache's application, he was detailed as assistant in charge of the Coast Survey office. He continued to discharge the duties of this responsible post until 1849; when, in recognition of his administrative energy and scientific ability, which had done much to establish the Coast Survey on its permanent basis, he was assigned to the charge of the surveys and investigations ordered to determine the best method of restraining the floods of the Mississippi River, and of improving the navigation at its mouths.

This great work, completed just before the outbreak of the civil war, would have given him a place among the leading scientists of the country, even if he had done nothing else during its continuance; which was very far from being the case. During the same period, he visited Europe to study the works of river improvement there; he was burdened with the heavy responsibility of directing the explorations and surveys for determining the best route for a railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, and for opening that vast region to civilization; he served as a member of the Light House board, and of many other important boards and commissions—including two upon the organization of the Military Academy. In a word, he accomplished an amount of intellectual labor which hardly will be appreciated except by those who were personally associated with him. The work of an ordinary lifetime was compressed into those ten years.

Captain Humphreys entered upon the civil war uninfluenced by fanaticism. He appreciated all the coming horrors of a struggle which was to array brother against brother and friend against friend; but he also saw that the success of the secession movement must perpetuate this unnatural strife for all time. Instead of one flag, one country and one destiny, we should disintegrate into an unknown number of warring factions; and the curse under which Europe has suffered for so many centuries, would blacken the future of this fair continent forever. To avert such a fate, he was ready to strain every nerve and to make every sacrifice.

In the turmoil of political life in 1861, such sentiments were not always appreciated. It was known to those in power that Captain Humphreys had enjoyed the confidence and friendship of leading men now banding together against the flag. He was much too proud to make protestations, or to bend the knee to win advancement. In consequence—most unfortunately for the country—he was passed over and allowed to remain idle until December, 1861. At that date he was invited by General McClellan to join his staff as Chief of Topographical Engineers, but only with the rank of major received by ordinary promotion in his Corps on August 6, 1861. Through the friendly influence of the General, however, he was appointed an additional aide-de-camp with the rank of colonel just before the Army moved in 1862.

He served in this position with distinction during the Peninsular

campaign, being tardily promoted to be Brigadier-General of volunteers, to date from April 28, 1862. The *Army Register* for August, 1862, shows 160 officers in that grade (and 41 Major-Generals) senior to him in rank ; but by far the greater number of them are now unknown to fame. There is no irony like that of events.

General Humphreys had all the instincts of a soldier; and conscious of his claims as compared with those of the men put over him, he naturally chafed at his subordinate position. The dark days of August and September, 1862, gave him the desired opportunity, and he found himself in command of a division of new troops gathered at Washington in the latter month. It consisted of two brigades, each of four regiments, mostly made up of nine months' men, commanded respectively by Brigadier-General E. B. Tyler and Colonel P. H. Allabach; and it ultimately became the Third Division of the Fifth Army Corps. He hastened with these troops to join McClellan in Maryland; and supplementing their deficiencies by his own energy, assisted in the Antietam campaign and in the subsequent march through the valley of the Shenandoah to Falmouth.

At the battle of Fredericksburg (December 13, 1862) his division came for the first time under a heavy fire, and here General Humphreys illustrated his idea of how new troops should be led. On such occasions most soldiers exhibit personal gallantry, from habit, or from a sense of duty and responsibility; but with him, as with Kearney, the whistling of bullets and the crash of artillery induced a mental exaltation which was a positive delight. Like a grand strain of music, they stimulated his imagination and intensified his perceptions as nothing else could. Never was there more need of such a leader than on that day.

In front of the ravine where his men were formed, sloped a natural glasis leading to the murderous stone wall, distant about 350 yards and trenched for a second line of musketry fire; while 400 yards behind it above the serried ranks of the enemy towered Marye's heights, crowned with artillery covered by earth works. Lee's hill on the left swept with a flanking fire the bloody plain where the best and bravest of French's and Hancock's divisions lay in heaps, dead and dying. General Couch's troops, which General Humphreys' division was ordered to support, lay slightly sheltered

by a little rise in the ground about 150 yards in front of the stone wall.

His second brigade followed his lead gallantly to the troops already on the line, and lying down opened fire with them; but General Humphreys at once perceived that the bayonet offered the only hope of success. Sending orders to his first brigade to move to the ravine in support, he arrested the fire and led the charge on horseback, with his staff and Colonel Allabach. After advancing fifty yards the line was hurled back crushed, the General himself bringing up the rear singing a camp song. His staff was now mostly dismounted, and his own horse was disabled by two wounds.

Orders to renew the advance soon came. General Humphreys on a fresh horse quickly formed his first brigade in the ravine in two lines, muskets empty and officers to the front, and again led a desperate and hopeless bayonet charge. The stone wall was a sheet of flame that enveloped the head and flanks of the column; it reached the wall without firing a shot, but human nature could endure no more, and the men recoiled. The General, renewing his song, walked after them; his second horse having fallen dead under him, and only one of his seven staff officers (his own son) remaining mounted, slightly wounded, on a horse twice hit.

Both charges had only occupied a few moments, but one-fourth of the division now lay stretched on the plain; four out of the seven staff officers were wounded; the General himself was untouched.

General Humphreys commanded this same division in the Chancellorsville campaign; after which, its term of service expiring, he was assigned to command the second division of the third Corps (Hooker's old division). Its gallant struggle on the second day of the battle of Gettysburg, is too well known to require description here. The loss of the division was roughly two-fifths of its effective strength. General Humphreys' horse was killed under him, and his staff suffered severely, but he again remained unhurt.

Immediately after this battle, General Humphreys received his promotion as major-general of volunteers, and was at once called to be Chief of Staff of the Army of the Potomac by the new Commander-in-Chief, General Meade, who knew and appreciated his soldierly qualities. These confidential relations between the two officers continued for sixteen months, until General Humphreys was appointed (November, 1864) to command the Second Corps.

This long time of service as Chief of Staff was divided into two periods—that before and that after the opening (May, 1864) of the final campaign against Richmond.

The first period was spent in indecisive marchings and counter-marchings, each army, like a wily fencer, held in check by the skill of its great opponent. The reason for this on the part of the Army of the Potomac, cannot be better stated than in General Humphreys' own language before the Meade Memorial meeting at Philadelphia, on November 18, 1872:

"Among the criticisms made on these operations, it was said: Lee uncovered Richmond by his movements—why did not Meade move on that, and swap queens? The answer to it was very obvious. The two queens were not of equal value. Richmond was a small town, and any other much smaller town would have furnished equally well all the conveniences required for the *personnel* of the Confederate government. There were no Southern towns of any consequence within several hundred miles of it. Washington was four times larger than Richmond, was the capitol of the country, and had collected in it all our national archives. Near to it was the rich and populous city of Baltimore, and not far off the still richer and more populous city of Philadelphia.

"The task of the Army of the Potomac was to cover all these cities, and carry on offensive operations against the Army of Northern Virginia in a country intersected with wide, deep, rapid rivers, and covered in great part with dense forests and thickets. To do all this required a large numerical superiority on the part of the Army of the Potomac. But it did not possess any material superiority of numbers during the time Meade commanded it until the spring of 1864."

The second period included the most bloody and desperate series of battles ever witnessed upon this continent. Their result was the crushing of the rebellion. The admirable services of General Humphreys during this time, although appreciated by the whole army, will never be fully placed on record. The lips of General Meade, who alone could properly speak, and who would have spoken eloquently over the grave of his lifelong friend, are closed in death.

These services, however, were rewarded in November, 1864, by assignment to the command of the gallant Second Corps, then re-

linquished by General Hancock. From that time until Lee's surrender, General Humphreys had his only opportunity to show in a conspicuous field his qualifications for high command. It is not necessary to recount here his brilliant record, which must form a part of every history of the campaign.

The war was now over, but General Humphreys was at last appreciated at Washington. He was retained in service as Major-General of volunteers, and charged with responsible duties until August, 1866, when he was appointed Chief of Engineers with the rank of Brigadier-General in the regular service. He also received the brevets of Colonel, Brigadier-General and Major-General for gallant and meritorious services—to date respectively from the battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and Sailor's Creek.

He continued in command of the Corps of Engineers and of the Engineer Department for thirteen years, at a transition period in its history. Of the 107 officers of Engineers borne on the *Army Register* for 1867, only 43 had left West Point before the breaking out of the war, and they had belonged to two distinct organizations. The remaining 64 officers had very recently left the Military Academy, or had been prevented by their military duties in the field from acquiring experience in construction, or in the conduct of civil works. But our system of sea-coast fortification required entire remodelling to make it conform to the new features of naval attack; and works of internal improvement were entered upon at once by Congress on a scale heretofore unknown in this country. Nothing but the highest executive ability and a vigorous administration could maintain the time-honored reputation of the Corps under conditions so new and so difficult.

The hand of a master was soon apparent. The work of the central office at Washington was classified into four divisions, with an experienced officer in charge of each. The system of accounts and records was improved, greatly reducing correspondence with the accounting officers of the Treasury, and thus leaving officers more time for professional work.

In the military duties of the Corps the following was accomplished. The old responsible Board of Engineers for Fortifications was revived, with a *personnel*—Barnard, Cullum, Tower and Wright—which sufficiently indicates the character of the work performed. Briefly, it consisted in reinforcing the old masonry system with mod-

ern earth works better suited to meet the new means of attack; in experiments begun by Gen. Delafield and continued on a more extensive scale at Fort Monroe and Fort Delaware, to obtain data for iron shields; and in investigations inaugurated at Willets Point to develop a system of sub-marine mines for harbor defense. To crystalize the experience in military bridging gained during the war, a board was constituted to revise the *matériel* and to prepare a manual—with Duane as President, an officer whose admirable investigations, executed at West Point in 1858-60 by Co. A. Sappers, Miners and Pontoniers, had saved the country from dangers and difficulties at the outset of the war which have never been properly appreciated. Finally, the Engineer Battalion, created during the struggle, was transformed from an ordinary sea-coast garrison into a much needed school of application for officers and enlisted men.

In the civil duties of the Corps the same wise supervision was apparent. Experienced officers were assigned to the charge of extensive districts, with younger officers as assistants. Frequent boards were appointed to prepare projects for the more important works of internal improvement, to be acted upon at the headquarters at Washington. Numerous surveys west of the Mississippi supplemented and extended the earlier explorations. The lake survey under Comstock was brought essentially to completion. The stations of the younger officers were so frequently changed as to give experience in different duties to each; while the officers in charge were retained long enough in one district to secure to the Government the advantages resulting from thorough familiarity with the works.

Throughout all these operations, strict impartiality and a tact so perfect as to be hardly noticed welded together the two original organizations, and constituted the body of officers a homogenous unit without a trace of internal jealousy remaining. It is difficult to exaggerate the debt of gratitude which the Corps of Engineers owes to the Chief who directed its operations at this critical period.

When, in 1879, General Humphreys applied to be retired, it was not to rest from his labors. His position in the Army of the Potomac from the time he became Chief of Staff until the end of the war, had qualified him above all others to be its historian. He soon undertook the task; and before his death was able to complete a

monograph upon that period, which appeared in the Scribner series and which will remain a military classic for all time. It is fortunate that its preparation was delayed until the records of the Adjutant-General's office had been classified, and access could be had to the important papers of both armies. It is thus history in the true sense of the word.

General Humphreys' distinguished contributions to science received early recognition. He was elected an honorary member of many learned societies both in this country and in Europe, and was made one of the fifty original corporators of the National Academy of Sciences in 1863. In the memoirs of those bodies his scientific record will doubtless be recorded more fully than our space will permit. His official and personal relations with Prof. Bache and Prof. Henry were most intimate; and like theirs, his influence was always exerted "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

General Humphreys was kind, considerate and interested in the success of all his associates. He possessed a personal magnetism which attracted every one thrown into intimate relations with him, leaving it difficult to decide whether respect or affection predominated. A man of sterling integrity and the highest sense of honor, he was only severe when confronted with cowardice or double dealing. Then he became terrible, without respect to persons or position.

Nowhere did General Humphreys appear more charming than when he laid aside his burden of cares and became the genial companion in his own home. He had married his cousin Miss Rebecca Hollingsworth in 1839, and never was there a more happy blending of all the elements necessary to a perfect union. His sons accompanied him to the war, the younger too youthful for a commission until just at the close of hostilities. The elder served on his staff, and left the field with several brevets for gallantry in action and with two honorable wounds. They are both now in the army, their young sister alone remaining with her mother at the desolated home.

HENRY L. ABBOT.

ROBERT B. WADE.

NO. 2112. CLASS OF 1865.

Died, January 8th, 1884, at Chicago, Ill., aged 39.

ROBERT BUCHANAN WADE, of St. Louis, Mo., died on January 9th, at the Palmer House, Chicago, from an acute attack of Bright's disease. He was an ex-officer of the United States Army, and a son of Brevet-Lieutenant R. D. A. Wade, of the Third Artillery. He was born in Savannah, Ga., and entered West Point as a Cadet July 1st, 1861, at which time he was but 16 years of age. He remained there until June 23d, 1865, when he graduated and was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the Seventeenth Infantry. He served in the garrison at Fort Preble, Me., and Hart Island, New York, until April, 1866, when he was assigned to frontier duty at Galveston, Texas. Remaining there until August of the same year, he served as a recruiting officer at Columbus, N. Y., from that time until November, 1868. In January, 1869, after a two months' leave of absence, he joined his regiment at Austin, Texas, continuing on frontier duty until the middle of the following spring, when he entered the garrison at Richmond, Va. He served as Professor of Military Science in the Missouri State University from the latter part of that year until September 22d, 1870, and on the 31st of December following he was honorably discharged from the Army at his own request. Since his retirement from military life, Captain Wade has been the financial agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Company at St. Louis. He had for a number of years been a sufferer from Bright's disease, for which medical skill afforded him no relief. The remains were removed to St. Louis, where the interment took place.

Army and Navy Register, January 19, 1884.

HENRY CLAY PRATT.

NO. 910. CLASS OF 1837.

Died, Feb. 14, 1884, at Detroit, Mich., aged 70.

COLONEL PRATT was born at Middleboro, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, December 15, 1814. Of his life prior to his entry

at the Military Academy we know nothing. He was of the Class of 1833 to 1837, one of the largest that ever began upon the course at West Point. Out of eighty-two who were examined at the end of the first year, Pratt stood in general merit, number fifty. The next year he rose to number twenty-six. In the third, and the graduating years, he stood number twenty, only fifty members of the class being left at the last, in June, 1837. His conduct roll throughout shows a strict observance of the Academic rules and regulations. These apparently trivial matters give an indication of the character of the man. His versatile talents and steady application enabled him to maintain in every branch of study a fair standing, which improved each year as his faculties matured.

His first commission in the Army was as Second Lieutenant in the Second Regiment of Artillery. This regiment had been for over twelve years in Florida among the Seminoles. Pratt accompanied it at the end of his first year to the Cherokee country in Tennessee, where it remained in camp for about two months, while the Indians were collected for emigration. Thence his company went to Detroit. In December, 1838, his promotion as First Lieutenant transferred him to Buffalo, New York, to Company A. Second Artillery, then commanded by the afterward celebrated Duncan. In the summer of 1839, the Hon. Joel R. Poinsett, Secretary of War, at the suggestion of Brevet Brigadier-General Abraham Eustis, Colonel First Artillery, established a Camp of Instruction at Trenton, New Jersey. It was called "Camp Washington," and was commanded by General Eustis, one of the most rigid disciplinarians of the old Army. The tone of the Secretary's order was so encouraging and gratifying to the Army, which was becoming dispirited by long, unremitted service in small detachments scattered over the wild frontiers, that an extract will not be uninteresting in this connection:

"With a view to the better instruction of the troops and improvement of the discipline of the Army, such portions of the Regiments of Dragoons, Artillery and Infantry as may be withdrawn from their stations without detriment to other interests of the service, will be concentrated during the summer months at some convenient point best calculated for a Camp of Instruction.

"The arduous and desultory service in which the troops have been so long engaged, the unavoidable dismemberment of the regi-

ments, and separation of so many officers from duty in the line while employed on other service, could not fail greatly to impair the *esprit du corps* of the Army, as well as its discipline and efficiency. These must be restored, and every proper effort speedily made to place the service on a foundation which will ensure its steady and uniform advancement."

Duncan's was one of the four companies selected from the Artillery Regiments to go to Camp Washington. They were there equipped and drilled as Light Batteries, and were subsequently all very highly distinguished in Mexico. From Camp Washington Duncan's Battery returned to Buffalo, the headquarters of the Second Artillery, where it participated in the frequent field evolutions with eight companies armed as Infantry, which brought the regiment up to a very high standard of discipline. On these occasions Pratt, who was a graceful horseman, and well mounted, was always a conspicuous, as well as an efficient officer.

In July, 1840, General Scott made a tour of inspection of the posts along the Niagara Frontier, which had been for several years agitated by the so-called Patriot troubles. The tour embraced the Northern Lakes, and had for one object an examination of our Indian relations on the borders of the British possessions. The General invited a pleasant party to accompany him, among whom was Lieutenant Pratt. Touching at Detroit on the way to Mackinac and Sault Ste. Marie, several others joined the party, one of whom was a daughter of the late Captain John Clitz, known in the Army as the "Father of Adjutants," from his having been so long Adjutant of the Second Infantry. It was while at the Sault Ste. Marie, that the engagement was formed between Pratt and this lady, his future charming wife.

Having been transferred, in the course of regular detail, to a foot company, Pratt had not the good fortune to be with the Light Battery in Mexico. He was in several battles, however, and was brevetted Captain for gallantry at Atlixco. He also served as Regimental Adjutant for a few months in Mexico. It is related of him, as an instance of his varied practical knowledge and ingenuity, that being on a certain occasion on board a transport steamer which had not a competent engineer, some part of the machinery broke, and the ship was in imminent danger of being lost with all on board. Pratt

examined the engine, discovered the defect, and effectually applied the remedy.

The breaking out of the Rebellion found Captain Pratt in command of his Company at Fort Mackinac. Anticipating the orders which had been given him to hasten to Washington, he put his company in readiness, and took the first boat for Detroit after navigation opened. There he met the orders which his sagacity had led him to expect, and pushed on with all despatch to the seat of Government. His company was selected as the body-guard of General Scott, upon whose life unmistakable indications proved that attempts were contemplated. The quiet, prompt and determined spirit of this finely disciplined body of men well reflected the character of their commander. As a touching proof of the estimation in which he was held by them, the following tribute from one of his old Sergeants is here copied:

CHICAGO, Ills., February 16, 1884.

To the Children of the late Colonel H. C. Pratt, U. S. Army:

DEAR CHILDREN:—Sergeant Leach, once a Sergeant of Company G, Second Artillery, desires to pay his last tribute of affection and respect to his old Captain, Henry C. Pratt. He was always kind and generous to me. Gentle, brave and just, he was one of the manliest men I have ever known. I remember Henry, Mary, and little Sedgwick well, and hope they will accept the sympathy of an old soldier who loved their father.

If their mother is living she will remember me and will permit my tears to mingle with hers in this hour of her great bereavement. That you were all good children must be a supreme happiness to you now. I call you children, for it is only as children that I can remember you at Fort Monroe.

I have not shed tears for a long time until to-day. May you all be comforted in this hour of affliction.

SERGEANT LEACH.

No doubt impelled by considerations for his large family, and not foreseeing the great promotion which awaited many officers of the regular Army who afterward served with troops, Captain Pratt in June, 1861, accepted the promotion offered him of Major in the Pay Department. In this new sphere he displayed the same integrity, fidelity and intelligence which characterized his previous

service in the line, in the Subsistence Department, and on the Coast Survey. The brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel was conferred upon him in recognition of these traits. He was retired on account of ill-health in June, 1879. For the last few years of his life he suffered from disease probably induced by constant and frequent changes of climate, and unremitting devotion to duty. His advancing years no longer permitted his rugged constitution to resist the effect of such a strain.

Colonel Pratt was naturally diffident, but this disposition was concealed by a manly figure and bearing, and by deportment at times so brusque as to convey the erroneous impression of sternness. He has left behind him many warm friends who will think of him as an affectionate, indulgent husband, father and son; a true and steadfast friend; a faithful and valuable public officer; a noble, generous-hearted man.

E. D. T.

SAMUEL N. HOLMES.

NO. 2500. CLASS OF 1873.

Died, February 15, 1884, at Prescott, Arizona, aged 36.

The following notice of the death of LIEUTENANT HOLMES is taken from the *Army and Navy Journal* of March 1st, 1884:

Intelligence has been received from Arizona that Mr. Samuel N. Holmes, formerly First Lieutenant, 13th U. S. Infantry, and latterly proprietor and editor of the *Arizona Miner*, lost his life during a fire at Prescott, Arizona, February 15th, which destroyed what is known as the Sherman Block, comprising a number of buildings, stores and offices, among them the office of the *Miner*. In that paper we find the following account of the calamity:

The limits of the fire had been fixed and its further spreading made impossible, before the terrible rumor was circulated that human life had been lost; anxious inquiry was succeeded by the dreadful certainty that Mr. S. N. Holmes, owner and editor of the *Miner*, was missing. Diligent search was made and hope succeeded hope that the awful rumor was unfounded, but as morning approached and nothing occurred to relieve the sickening fear, it became the general conviction that the unfortunate man had perished in the flames; and every doubt was removed on the discovery of the charred and scarcely recognizable remains of a

human being among the ashes and debris. The shirt studs and sleeve buttons were recognized as belonging to Mr. Holmes, and the worst was confirmed.

Mr. Holmes and wife occupied a suite of rooms in the northwest corner of the hotel, very near to where the fire was supposed to have originated. Mr. Holmes had not retired when the alarm was sounded, but evidently rushed into the burning building to save his dear ones. He was seen in the hall opposite his room before the fire had gained much headway, and presumably he went into his room to save his wife, not knowing she had escaped, or to save valuable property, and the flames spread so rapidly as to prevent his egress. Mr. Holmes was 36 years of age, a scholar, a finished gentleman and a thorough business man, enterprising and energetic. During his short but active business career in Prescott, he won the admiration and respect of all, and his loss will be deeply felt by the entire community. The sympathy of all is extended to his weeping wife and sorrowing relatives.

Mr. Holmes was graduated from the Military Academy June 13th, 1873, and promoted Second Lieutenant, 13th Infantry, on that date, and First Lieutenant July 24th, 1879. He was dismissed July 24th, 1883.

His service was on the frontier with his regiment; with the troops in Pennsylvania during the railroad riots in the summer of 1877; he also served three years on College duty at Princeton, New Jersey.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON.

NO. 481. CLASS OF 1827.

Died, Feb. 24, 1884, at Washington, D. C., aged 77.

COLONEL WORTHINGTON was born in Ohio, in the year 1805, and was appointed to the Military Academy from that State July 1st, 1823. He was graduated with high honors July 1st, 1827, and was immediately promoted to Brevet Second Lieutenant of Artillery. During the remainder of that year and until November 8th, 1828, when he resigned from the service, he served in the garrison at Fort Monroe, Va. After his resignation he went to his home in Hocking Falls, Ohio, where he became largely interested in flour manufacturing and farming. From 1829 until 1846, he was successively

Sergeant-Major, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Brigadier-General of the Ohio Militia. From June 23d to October 31st, 1846, he served in the war with Mexico as Adjutant of the Second Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. After the Mexican war he returned to his farm in Hocking Falls, and resumed the manufacture of flour. In 1858 he went to Morrow, Ohio, where he remained until the outbreak of the civil war. At the beginning of the war he recruited a regiment of Volunteers, and compiled the "Volunteer Manual," which was used very generally throughout the Army. He was Colonel of the Fortieth Ohio Volunteers in the Tennessee and Mississippi campaign, and was engaged in the movement to Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., March 6th, 1862. He did great service during the battle of Shiloh, and was with the Union troops in the advance upon and siege of Corinth. He was also in the march upon Memphis, and was with the Army during the occupation of that city from July 20th to September 16th, 1862. November 21st, 1862, he resigned his commission, but his military career was not over, for in July, 1863, he joined the Indiana and Ohio Volunteers to repel General John Morgan's rebel raiders. Since the war the deceased has been a vine grower near Morrow, Ohio. His remains were sent to his friends in Chillicothe, Ohio, where they were interred with becoming honors.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

MARSHALL T. POLK.

NO. 1558. CLASS OF 1852.

Died, Feb. 29, 1884, at Nashville, Tenn., aged 53.

GENERAL MARSHALL T. POLK was born in North Carolina, and appointed "at large" to the Military Academy in 1848; graduated in 1852 and assigned as Brevet Second Lieutenant to the Second Infantry; Second Lieutenant Second Infantry January 8th, 1853, and resigned April 10th, 1856. His service was in California and Kansas; was Aid-de-Camp to General Twiggs and General Harney from 1854 to 1856. During the war he became a Captain in Cheatham's division in the Confederate Army. He also served on the

staff of General Leonidas Polk, to whom he was related. He lost a leg in the battle of Shiloh. When the war closed Polk lived on a farm near Bolivar, Tenn., and published the *Bolivar Bulletin* until elected State Treasurer in 1877.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

GODFREY WEITZEL.

No. 1678. CLASS OF 1855.

Died, March 19, 1884, at Philadelphia, Pa., aged 49.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GODFREY WEITZEL, Corps of Engineers, Brevet Major-General, U. S. Army, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, November 1st, 1835, and died at Philadelphia, Penn., March 19th, 1884.

He graduated at the Military Academy in July, 1855, and served until 1859, under Captain G. T. Beauregard on the defenses in the vicinity of New Orleans, spending a considerable time on the work at Proctor's Landing, a station so disagreeable that it would be difficult to find one worse. In 1859 he was assigned to duty as Assistant Professor of Engineering at the Military Academy and remained there until the outbreak of the Civil War, devoting himself faithfully to his duties. While at West Point the death of his wife, whose dress took fire by accident, was a shock which long left its sad impress on him.

In the spring of 1861 he was assigned to duty with Company A, Engineers, commanded by Captain J. C. Duane, and participated with it in the trying times of uncertainty at Washington, which preceded and followed Lincoln's first inauguration.

Thus beginning his war service with the first days of the Rebellion, he continued it till the close.

With Company A, Engineers, he took part in the defense of Fort Pickens.

When the expedition against New Orleans under General Butler was organized, in 1862, he was assigned as Chief Engineer on General Butler's staff, and in those days when secrets were kept by those

worthy of being trusted with them, his suppressed excitement and guarded conversation were the only evidence that he had such to keep.

His selection as Chief Engineer was due in part to his knowledge of Louisiana, gained by a long tour of duty there, knowledge which was of great service in planning a movement against New Orleans. General Butler had the capacity, essential to a commander, of recognizing a valuable man when he saw him. Discovering early the merit of the young Lieutenant, on the capture of New Orleans he appointed him Military Commander and Mayor of the city. August 29th, 1862, Butler had him appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and he commanded the forces engaged in the successful Lafourche campaign of that year. In 1863 he commanded a division at the siege of Port Hudson, participating in two assaults; commanded a division of the 19th Corps in the Lafourche campaign of 1863, and in the Sabine Pass expedition.

Ordered to Virginia in April, 1864, he was at first in command of a division and afterward Chief Engineer of the Army of the James. He commanded the 18th Corps in the repulse of the enemy's assault at Fort Harrison, September 30th, 1864. From September 30th to December 3d, 1864, he commanded the 18th Army Corps, and from that date to February 4th, 1865, the 25th Army Corps.

9. He became Major-General of Volunteers November 17th, 1864; was second in command in the first Fort Fisher expedition in December, 1864; commanded all the troops north of the Appomattox River in General Grant's final operations against Richmond in 1865; and with his command took possession of Richmond April 3d, 1865.

Few events, perhaps none save Lee's surrender, gave to the whole loyal North such an intense thrill of joy as the following simple telegram:

RICHMOND, VA., April 3, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

We entered Richmond at 8 o'clock this morning.

G. WEITZEL,

Brigadier-General Commanding.

The Confederate Capital had fallen and the beginning of the end had come.

From April, 1865, till February 4th, 1866, he commanded the District of the Rio Grande.

Both here and in command of Richmond, immediately after its capture, his position, owing to international and political complications, was one of delicacy and difficulty, in which great good sense was needed and was shown.

He was brevetted Major for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Thibodeaux, La.; Lieutenant-Colonel for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Port Hudson; Colonel for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Fort Harrison; Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign terminating with Lee's surrender; and Major-General U. S. A. for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war.

He was placed in 1866 in charge of the construction of Forts Knox and Popham, Me. Transferred in 1867 to the Ohio river, he remained there until 1873, with Louisville as his station. Here he had charge of various works, of which the improvement of the falls of the Ohio river, including the Louisville & Portland Ship Canal, was the most important. The Ohio river, at Louisville, falls over a mass of rock in place, its bed having a descent of twenty-six feet in two miles. The improvement consists of a ship canal around the falls, and a dam on the falls to give greater depth of water in the canal during low water stages. The locks were the largest in the country, being 372 feet between mitre posts, 80 feet in width, and with lifts of 12 and 14 feet.

This work was partially finished when General Weitzel took charge of it. He carried it on successfully to completion, devoting himself to the work and overcoming difficulties as they arose.

In 1873 he was transferred to Detroit and placed in charge of numerous works of river and harbor improvement, and of lighthouse construction on the Great Lakes. Among the more important of these were the harbor of refuge at Sand Beach, Michigan, the St. Mary's Falls Canal, and the lighthouse on Stannard's Rock. The important harbor of refuge at Sand Beach had been begun by General O. M. Poe, and during General Weitzel's charge was carried far towards completion. At St. Mary's Falls a ship canal around the falls with two locks 350 feet long, 70 feet wide and a depth over mitre sills of 12 feet, was completed by Michigan in 1855; but so rapid was the development of the mineral resources of Lake Superior that within

twelve years it became evident further facilities were necessary. Gen. O. M. Poe prepared a plan for the enlargement of the canal and its locks and began the work. A new lock, far larger than those at Louisville, was decided on, and its construction carried out by Gen. Weitzel.

This lock, 515 feet long between mitres, 80 feet wide, with 17 feet water on its mitre sills, and a lift of 18 feet, far exceeds in size any other in the country, and in its thoroughness of execution and solidity of construction furnishes a monument of his skill which will long remain and of which he might well be proud.

The light house on Stannard's rock is founded on a rocky shoal in Lake Superior, about thirty miles from the nearest land.

The rock itself rose two or three feet above water and was 15 or 20 feet in diameter. At the site selected for the light house the water was from 8 to 13 feet in depth. The plan adopted for the foundation of the tower was a cylinder of concrete 62 feet in diameter, resting on the rock, this concrete being enclosed in a cylinder of boiler iron. Before this foundation could be put in place, still water for the construction of its iron envelope and a site from which to work were necessary. A huge wooden crib with water tight compartments and having an open space in its interior larger than the proposed foundation, was built in a harbor 50 miles distant from Stannard's Rock. It was towed to the rock and sunk in the proper place, thus furnishing a site for quarters and shops. From this crib the boiler iron cylinder, 62 feet in diameter and about 35 feet high, was built and lowered to the irregular rock bottom, the lower edge of the cylinder being cut to fit the rock.

A canvas tube filled with oakum was placed under the lower edge of the boiler plate cylinder which was loaded to force the oakum into the irregularities of the rock. The water was then pumped out and the cylinder filled with concrete to a height of 23 feet above water.

This foundation once successfully built the main difficulties were over. On it rises the light house tower with its focal plane 101 feet above water. This light house is another fitting monument of his skill as an engineer.

In 1882 failing health led to his transfer to Philadelphia, a station where it was hoped a climate less severe than that on the lakes might lead to complete recovery. Here he had charge, till his

death, of various works of improvement, and was chairman of the Commission Advisory to the Board of Harbor Commissioners of Philadelphia.

The wished for recovery of health did not occur, although his friends supposed him in no especial danger. Suddenly and unexpectedly came the announcement that hope was gone, to be followed almost immediately by that of death. Painlessly,

“He gave his honors to the world again,

“His blessed part to heaven, and slept in peace.”

In his native city, Cincinnati, his high reputation was shown by the request, declined by the United States, that he should serve as one of the commissioners for the Cincinnati Southern R. R., owned by the city.

At his death a report, from which the following is an extract, was presented to the Chamber of Commerce :

“For the work he did in its behalf the commerce of the west
“owes him a debt of gratitude, and it is fitting and proper that the
“Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, as one of the organizations re-
“presented in and representing that commerce, and belonging to
“the city of General Weitzel’s nativity, should place upon its
“records a recognition of his valuable services in that behalf and a
“testimonial to his great ability and purity of character.”

Such is a brief record of his life, and yet to those who knew him slightly, or not at all, it gives little idea of the man he was.

To a breadth of mind and clear good sense that saw through all petty details and obscurities to what was substantial beneath them, to an integrity and straightforwardness that nothing could swerve, to an honest contempt for all pretense and sham, there were joined in him great generosity of character and kindness of feeling, making him not only an able and zealous officer but a true, large-hearted man. Through life he retained the directness and simplicity of character that gives to the young one of their greatest charms, but which is so often lost in the conflicts and disappointments of later life. His friends could always depend on the wisdom of his counsel, on his sympathy and on his aid. His memory will be to them a stimulus to honest living and to a faithful performance of duty.

To his wife and daughter the loss is irreparable. To his corps

his death was announced by the Chief of Engineers in the following words:

"A distinguished soldier, an accomplished engineer, a genial friend, true to the noblest instincts of manhood, faithful in the discharge of every duty, the Corps of Engineers mourns to-day the loss of one of whose well-earned fame it may justly be proud."
C.

EDGAR S. BEACOM.

No. 2506. CLASS OF 1873.

Died, March 15, 1884, at Fort Clark, Texas, aged 34.

EDGAR S. BEACOM was born in Pennsylvania and appointed cadet at the Military Academy July 1, 1869. He graduated in 1873 and was assigned as Second Lieutenant to the Twenty-fourth Infantry. He served with his regiment in Texas till March, 1877, when he resigned. After resigning he was for a while U. S. Deputy Collector of Customs at Eagle Pass, Texas. Of his career since leaving the custom service, the Association has no record.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

LANGDON C. EASTON.

No. 962. CLASS OF 1838.

Died, April 29, 1884, at New York, N. Y., aged 70.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL LANGDON C. EASTON, United States Army, Colonel on the retired list, died at his residence in New York City on the 29th of April, 1884.

General Easton was born in Missouri, and was graduated from the Military Academy July 1, 1838, and promoted on that date Second Lieutenant of the Sixth U. S. Infantry, and took part in the Florida War against the Seminole Indians. He was, on the 23d of July, 1839, promoted to be a First Lieutenant Sixth U. S. Infantry,

and after some years of frontier service he was, on the 3rd of May, 1847, appointed a captain and Assistant Quartermaster; from that time forward General Easton served continuously in the Q. M. D., until the date of his retirement from active service, with the rank of Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster General, on January 24, 1881. From 1847 to 1861 he held many important positions in the Q. M. D., his service being chiefly on what was then the extreme Western frontier. The commencement of the War of the Rebellion found him on duty as Depôt Quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, at which important post he remained until in December, 1863, he was designated to be Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Cumberland in the field. On the 4th of May, 1864, he was appointed Chief Quartermaster of the armies commanded by Major-General W. T. Sherman, and accompanied him, participating in the operations of the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and from Atlanta to the Sea, and thence to Washington, D. C. After the close of the war General Easton served as Chief Quartermaster of the Military Division of the Mississippi from September 5, 1865, to August 11, 1866; of the Military Division of the Missouri, August 11 to October 12, 1866; of the Department of Missouri, October 12, 1866, to May, 1872; in charge of the Quartermaster Department in Philadelphia, and Chief Quartermaster of the Military Division of the Atlantic, 1872 to March, 1875, when he was ordered to California as Chief Quartermaster of the Military Division of the Pacific, until, in June of the same year, he was appointed Chief Quartermaster of the Military Division of the Atlantic, and placed in charge of the Quartermaster Department in New York City, where he remained until his retirement. The high esteem in which General Easton was held by his Military superiors, is expressed in the following :

In the Quartermaster General's annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, dated November 3, 1864, the Quartermaster General states : "That to the energy and zeal of Colonel Easton and other officers named he considers the country owes a debt of gratitude for the brilliant success of the campaign, resulting in the capture of Atlanta and relieving the hearts of the people of the United States of all fears as to the final victory of our cause and the re-establishment of our united country."

On February 5, 1866, the Secretary of War referred to the Quartermaster-General for report a recommendation for the promo-

tion of Brevet-Brigadier-General L. C. Easton to the rank of Major-General by brevet. The same was returned by the Quartermaster-General with endorsement that, "The services of Brevet Brigadier-General L. C. Easton in the final campaign of the South, when he was Chief Quartermaster of the combined armies under the command of Major-General Sherman during the march from Chattanooga to Washington, as well as during the preparations for that campaign, were, in my opinion, exceeded in importance and value to the success of those armies and of our cause by those which few Major-Generals had the opportunity to render; and should be gratified if Brevet Brigadier-General L. C. Easton can receive the grade of Brevet Major-General."

In his annual report for 1867, Brevet Major-General J. L. Donaldson, Chief Quartermaster of the Military Division of the Missouri states that General Easton "deserves much credit for successful management under many difficulties incident to Indian hostilities and the great extent of country embraced within the limits of his department. I take pleasure in speaking of him as an officer of high merit."

In issuing the order relieving him from duty in the Department of the Missouri, Brigadier-General Pope remarked as follows: "It gives the Department Commander much pleasure to acknowledge in this official manner his great obligations to Colonel Easton for his cordial and indispensable assistance in the administration of this Department, assistance which his extensive and accurate knowledge of its affairs rendered of the highest value to the Department Commander personally as well as to the public interests. It is with great regret he finds himself obliged by orders from superior authority to part with Colonel Easton, with whom his relations, both personal and official, have been so entirely pleasurable."

He received the following brevets, viz: Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel and Brigadier-General "for distinguished and important services in the campaign terminating in the capture of Atlanta, Ga.," and "Major-General for meritorious services during the war."

General Easton was a most efficient officer, faithful and conscientious in the discharge of his duty, respected and esteemed by all who knew him, and leaves behind him a stainless record of valuable and distinguished service to his country. C. G. S.

WILLIAM READ.

No. 1221. CLASS OF 1844.

Died, April 29, 1884, at Washington, D. C. Aged 61.

WILLIAM READ was appointed cadet from Delaware and graduated July 1, 1844. Assigned to the 5th Infantry as Brevet Second Lieutenant, he served on frontier duty and in the Mexican war, attaining the grades of Second Lieutenant and First Lieutenant in his regiment. He resigned July 31, 1850, and after his resignation was Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at the Kentucky Military Institution; then an Assistant Examiner of Patents in the Patent Office, Washington. In 1861 he retired to a farm in Montgomery Co., Md. Of his career in civil life since 1861 the Association has no record.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

HENRY W. BENHAM.

No. 891. CLASS OF 1837.

Died, June 1, 1884, at New York, N. Y. Aged 71.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY W. BENHAM, formerly of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, died yesterday at his late residence, No. 104 East Thirty-sixth street. His death was due to a complication of disorders, although up to within a week past he had been able to go about. He was surrounded in his last moments by Mrs. Benham and their two daughters, but his son, Lieutenant Benham, is at present on duty in Washington Territory.

General Benham was born in Connecticut. He entered the Military Academy at West Point July 1, 1833, and was graduated July 1, 1837. He was immediately promoted to the rank of Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. In that rank he served as assistant engineer in the work of improvement on the Savannah River during the years 1837 and 1838. On July 7, 1838, he was promoted to the grade of First Lieutenant in the Engineer

Corps, and from 1839 till 1844 he served as superintending engineer of the repairs of Fort Marion, and of the sea-wall at St. Augustine, Fla. In 1844 and 1845 he was engaged on the repairs of the defences of Annapolis Harbor, and in 1845 returned to the work on the sea-wall at St. Augustine, where he remained till 1846. During a part of 1845, however, he was engaged on repairs at Fort Mifflin. Penn., and at Fort McHenry, Maryland, and during parts of 1846 and 1847 he worked on the repairs of Forts Madison and Washington, Maryland. In 1847 and 1848 he fought in the war with Mexico. He was engaged in the battle of Buena Vista, February 22 and 23, 1847, and on February 23 was brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious services in that battle. In 1848 and 1849 he was engaged as assistant engineer in the repairs of the defences in the harbor in this city, and on May 24, 1848, was promoted to the rank of Captain in the Engineer Corps. From 1849 to 1852 he acted as superintending engineer of the construction of the sea wall for the protection of Great Brewster Island, Boston Harbor. In 1852 he superintended the building of the Buffalo light-house, and in part of the same year and part of 1853 superintended the construction of the navy yard of Washington.

In 1853 Capt. Benham was assistant in charge of the United States Coast Survey office at Washington, and was in Europe on duty connected therewith from March 29 to November 1. He was promoted to the rank of Major in the Ninth Infantry, March 3, 1855, but declined. In 1856 and 1857 he was superintending engineer of the building of Forts Winthrop and Independence, Boston Harbor. In 1858 he superintended the survey of the site for a fort at Clark's Point, New Bedford, and the repairs of Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., in 1857 and 1858. He had charge of the building of the fort at Sandy Hook, N. J., from 1858 to 1861, and of the Potomac Aqueduct in 1860. He was a member of the special board of engineers for modifying the Sandy Hook fort in 1860, and was engineer of the Quarantine Commissioners of this port in 1859 and 1860. He served in the war of the rebellion from 1861 to 1866. He was on the staff of Brigadier-General T. A. Morris as Engineer of the department of the Ohio, and was present at Laurel Hill, July 6 to 11, 1861. He was brevetted Colonel for gallant conduct at the battle of Carrick's Ford, Virginia, July 13, 1861, and was in command of the engaged troops on that day. On Aug. 6, 1861, he became a Major in the

Corps of Engineers, and on Aug. 13 was made a Brigadier-General in the Volunteers. He commanded his brigade at New Creek Aug. 16, 1861, and was engaged in the action at Carnifex Ferry, Sept. 10, and the pursuit of the rebel forces from Cotton Hill to Raleigh County, Va., Nov. 12 to 16.

In 1862 he was successively engaged as superintending engineer of the fortifications in Boston Harbor, and as commander of the Northern District of the department of the South, being present at Tybee Island, Georgia, during the bombardment and capture of Fort Pulaski, and at the attack on Secessionville, James Island, S. C. He was superintendent of the construction of the fortifications of Portsmouth Harbor from Sept. 8, 1862, to Feb. 28, 1863, and was in command of the engineer brigade of the army of the Potomac from April 29 to May 5, 1863, engaged in superintending the throwing of pontoon bridges across the Rappahannock for the passage and retreat of the army at Chancellorsville. During this time he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Corps of Engineers. He was engaged in building pontoons at Franklin's Crossing in the face of the enemy June 5, 1863, on the Potomac at Edward's Ferry, June 21, was in command of the pontoon depot at Washington from July, 1863, to May, 1864, and was in command of the engineer brigade from June, 1864 to June 15, 1865, being engaged in superintending the laying of a pontoon bridge 2,200 feet long across the James river at Fort Powhatan, June 16, 1864. He constructed and commanded the defences at City Point, Va., in October, 1864, and on March 13, 1865, was brevetted Brigadier-General for gallant services in the campaign terminating with the surrender of Lee. On the same date he was promoted to the rank of Major-General of the United States Army. He was mustered out of the volunteer service on January 15, 1866.

On March 7, 1867, he was made a Colonel in the Corps of Engineers, and was engaged on works at Plymouth, Salem, Marblehead, Gloucester and Boston. From October 25, 1869, till July 30, 1877, he was engaged on works on Long Island Head. Subsequent to 1877 he was for some years in charge of Fort Montgomery, this harbor, and also the defenses of the harbor, except at the eastern entrance and on Staten Island. In October, 1877 he became a member of the board for the examination of engineers for promotion. His retirement took place June 30, 1882.

New York Times, June 2, 1884.

MANSFIELD LOVELL.

NO. 1119. CLASS OF 1842.

Died, June 1st, 1884, at New York City. Aged 61.

MANSFIELD LOVELL was born October 20, 1822, in the city of Washington, D. C. He was the eldest son of Dr. Joseph Lovell, who served as a surgeon in the United States Army during the war of 1812, was appointed Surgeon-General in 1818 and held that position until he died, in 1836. Dr. Lovell married Miss Margaret E. Mansfield, of New York, whose death occurred a few weeks only before that of her husband. After the death of his parents Mansfield Lovell lived about two years with his guardian in the State of New York, and was appointed cadet in the United States Military Academy in 1838, being then a few months under 16 years of age. He was graduated in 1842.

Gifted with fine physical, mental and social qualities, an independent and manly spirit made him prominent in a class remarkable for the number, ability and high character of its members.

Upon leaving West Point he was promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant and assigned to the fourth regiment of United States Artillery. His devotion to duty and the study of his profession after he was promoted were, even, more conspicuous than when he was a cadet; and he was soon recognized as one of the most promising young officers in the artillery arm of the service. In 1845 the regiment to which he belonged formed a part of the army of observation, under General Zachary Taylor, at Corpus Christi, Texas. He served with his regiment in Taylor's campaign against Mexico in 1846, and was wounded at the battle of Monterey.

The writer of this article has often heard General Quitman say that soon after the battle of Monterey he felt great need for the services of an educated young officer of good judgment, great earnestness of purpose, coolness and daring, combined with activity and industry; who had sufficient training and experience in military service to qualify him fully for the duties of Chief of Staff to a volunteer command. He was also solicitous that this officer should be a liberal-minded gentleman in the highest sense of that term. Being a volunteer general at that time, and a comparative stranger to the young-

er officers of the regular army, he determined to ask the lieutenants in that service to designate to him the name of that one of their grade who they considered best qualified to comply with the requirements mentioned. With great unanimity they named Mansfield Lovell, an officer with whom General Quitman then had no acquaintance. It was in this way that Lovell became Chief of Staff to that grand volunteer soldier and able statesman, John A. Quitman. Mutual confidence and respect, both official and personal, existed between them from the time of their first meeting. These feelings increased from day to day and culminated when Lovell was wounded, by the side of his chief, at the head of the storming party which carried the fortifications of the Belen Gate, by assault, and captured the City of Mexico.

The fall of that city virtually ended the war. In a short time thereafter General Quitman was ordered to return to the United States ; and Lieutenant Lovell rejoined that company of his regiment from which he was temporarily detached when he accepted position on Quitman's staff. It happened that this company formed a part of General Quitman's command in the attack along the Belen Causeway. It manned a battery of captured heavy artillery. The Captain and the only First Lieutenant then on duty with it were killed at the Belen Gate ; and the Second Lieutenant, Fitz-John Porter, was wounded. The company was soon after reorganized as a regular battery of light artillery, and Lieutenant Lovell was assigned to command it. He was made brevet Captain for skill and distinguished gallantry in the assault on Chapultepec and in the capture of the City of Mexico. He retained command of the light battery until 1851, when he was transferred to a company of his regiment then stationed in New York Harbor, where he remained until he resigned his commission as an officer of the United States Army in December, 1854. A few years previous to his resignation he married Emily M., daughter of Colonel Joseph Plimpton, of the United States Army, an officer who was highly distinguished in the war of 1812, the Florida war, and the war with Mexico.

The foregoing brief sketch conveys but a very inadequate idea of the duties performed by Mansfield Lovell during his service in the army of the United States. On entering the Military Academy, cadets were required to serve five years unless sooner discharged. He served more than sixteen years, and when he voluntarily with-

drew from the army no officer of his age, 32 years, had a higher reputation, or was more esteemed.

After Captain Lovell left the army he made his home in the City of New York, and was engaged in commercial pursuits until 1858, when, at the earnest solicitation of the Street Commissioners, he consented to accept the place of deputy in that Department. He performed the highly important duties of this position with great credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all until September, 1861, when he resigned his place in the Street Department and, with his family, removed to the South, where his three brothers already resided.

In 1859 whilst he was Deputy Street Commissioner, he was offered the command of the old City Guard, a military company composed of about one hundred gentlemen of means and position in the City of New York. He consented to accept the command on condition that these men would, under his instruction, learn the duties of heavy artillerists in addition to those of infantry soldiers; and that they would afterwards, under his supervision, teach others these duties, so that, in case of emergency, well instructed citizen-soldiers would be ready to man the heavy guns of the fortifications of New York harbor. The United States Government had provided the forts and the heavy guns, but our small regular army could not promptly supply an adequate number of skilled artillerists for the sea-coast defences. At Captain Lovell's request the general government gave permission to use the guns at Fort Hamilton, and also furnished powder and ball for target practice. Within two years the men of the old City Guard, under his tuition, became skillful heavy artillerists—each of them competent to teach others. Thus, the first step was taken towards having in this city several thousand trained heavy artillerists available to man the guns of the fortifications of New York harbor in case of sudden need; but the breaking out of the Secession War put an end to further efforts in that direction.

In political convictions Captain Lovell was a Democrat, but he took no very active part in either local or Presidential elections until the nominations were made in 1860. He then became satisfied that the election of Mr. Lincoln would, in all probability, result in the withdrawal from the Union of at least a portion of the Southern States—and that this meant war between the two sections of the

country—which must result in the recognition of the independence of the seceding states or in a new “Union” enforced at the point of the bayonet. The opponents of Mr. Lincoln were supporting three different candidates. Early in the canvass Captain Lovell earnestly exerted his influence in favor of combined action on the part of all who were opposed to the platform of principles adopted by the party that nominated Mr. Lincoln. He continued these efforts until the election was decided. In the early part of the year 1861 he took part in the famous “Pine street meeting,” of citizens of New York, for the purpose of helping to devise measures to avert the impending war. He favored the “Crittenden compromise,” and all other propositions which had for their object a settlement of the differences between the two sections of the country without a resort to arms. Even after the conflict commenced, Captain Lovell hoped that it might be adjusted by some means short of war that would involve the whole country. When he became satisfied that the Northern States would use all the resources of the general government and of their own—as well as all that could be drawn from abroad, if need be—to keep the Southern States in the Union at the point of bayonet—he determined to break up his home in New York, remove his family to the South and take whatever part might be assigned him in the fearful struggle already fully inaugurated between the two sections of the old Union. Whilst feeling perfectly certain that his action in this matter was right, he carefully refrained from any attempt to persuade others and never harshly commented on the opinions or actions of those who took a different course.

Without going fully into details, it is believed to be but simple justice to his memory to state that many false reports were widely published against him at the North soon after he removed to the South. It was said that as Deputy Street Commissioner, for over three years, he made it his “principal occupation to foster disloyalty;” that he was one of the chiefs in a “secret revolutionary conspiracy” that “aimed a death blow, which it was intended should strike at the very heart of our institutions”—and in furtherance of these designs used “the patronage of one of the most lucrative offices in the gift of the city, whose ramifications extend even throughout the State.” These and similar statements are alluded to here only to pronounce them false in all their parts. Nothing of the kind was either done by him or thought of. One other published state-

ment requires notice in this connection. It was charged in the press that to avoid arrest and imprisonment, he gave his parole to the superintendent of police, that he would not leave the City of New York, and afterwards violated his pledged word of honor. No such parole, or any promise direct or implied, was asked of Captain Lovell by the superintendent of police or by anyone else. And he gave no promise that he would remain in New York ; much less a formal parole that he would not leave the city.

After selling his house and other property, and completing his preparations for removing his family to the South, Captain Lovell, in the absence of the street commissioner, left the street department in the hands of the newly appointed deputy, and proceeded to Richmond, Va., where he arrived about the last of September, 1861. At that time he was 39 years of age. Possessed of extraordinary physical strength, activity and endurance—with mental ability of a very high order—training and experience in military and civil service as well as in ordinary business pursuits—brave almost to the point of rashness—in conduct and character guided by the highest sense of right—Mansfield Lovell tendered his services to the Confederate Government ; was appointed Major General in October, 1861 ; and assigned to command the Department of Louisiana, with headquarters in New Orleans.

Although born and reared south of Mason's and Dixon's line, he was of Northern descent, as already stated. His paternal grandfather, James Lovell, was a leading patriot of Boston in the initiatory measures of the Revolutionary War of 1776 ; a member of the Continental Congress, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs ; one of the signers, on the part of Massachusetts Bay, of the Articles of Confederation of the old thirteen states ; and, no doubt, gloried in the name of "rebel" against the British crown. Mansfield Lovell was proud of the record of his ancestor, and, under similar circumstances, would in all probability have earned the title of "rebel" himself. But he lived in one of the states whose sovereign independence his paternal ancestor had so greatly helped to establish ; and under a general government to which these sovereign and independent states had delegated a portion of their authority and power. He exerted all his influence in favor of conciliation and an honorable adjustment of difficulties between the two sections without resort to arms. When ten or more of the states had—

by the will of their own people, regularly expressed in convention assembled—resumed their sovereign independence, and had formed a general government of their own; and war actually existed on a grand scale; there was no shadow of a doubt in his mind in regard to the legal and moral right of the course he pursued. His deep seated and firm convictions on that subject were based upon thorough knowledge of the history of the country from the time of the declaration of independence made by the thirteen British colonies.

The following summary of Mansfield Lovell's services in the Confederate Army is taken from official records. On the 13th of October, 1861, the Confederate Secretary of War wrote to the Governor of Louisiana: "Major-General Mansfield Lovell, a brilliant, energetic, and accomplished officer has been assigned to the command of your Department." On the 17th of the same month President Davis wrote to General Lovell: "The fleet maintained at the port of New Orleans is not a part of your command." General Lovell arrived at New Orleans and took command of the Military Department of Louisiana on the 18th of October, 1861. It embraced the State of Louisiana and that part of the Southern half of the State of Mississippi which lies east of the New Orleans Jackson and Great Northern Railroad. On the sea-coast it extended from Texas to Pascagoula Bay. It is intersected by numerous streams, which, in high water, afford ten or twelve different approaches to New Orleans and render its defense difficult without a strong naval force.

At the time General Lovell took command, he was informed, by his predecessor, Major-General Twiggs, that the Department was almost entirely defenceless; that he had been unable to get anything done; and that at many points we could not make an hour's fight. On close personal inspection throughout the Department, General Lovell found matters generally so deficient and so incomplete, that he was unwilling, at that time, to commit their consideration to paper—and he so stated to the Secretary. The troops on the Mississippi coasts (three regiments) were badly armed and had very little ammunition—one of the regiments not more than five rounds per man. Forts Jackson and St. Philip, owing to the exertions of General (then Colonel) Duncan, were in a better state of preparation than the other works, but still sadly deficient in very many respects for their full defence, and much of the ammunition

on hand was so inferior in quality as not to give more than half range. The ammunition did not average more than twenty rounds per gun. No measures had been taken for obstructing any of the rivers or passes, either by felling timber or making rafts, except that the materials had been collected, in part, for making a raft to be placed in the Mississippi river at the forts below the city, and the work on it had been commenced. A line of intrenchments around the city itself had been planned, and was commenced some weeks before; but it was entirely unfinished, not a gun being mounted, a magazine built, or a platform laid. Several new regiments were in process of organization, but were only partially armed and equipped. General Lovell commenced, at once, with all the available means at his disposal, to supply deficiencies. The day he arrived in New Orleans he wrote to the Secretary of War: "As this city, the first in importance in the Confederacy, has been greatly drained of arms, ammunition, medical stores, clothing and supplies, for other points, I would respectfully suggest that the heads of Bureaus be requested to order nothing further of that description to be forwarded from here until we have provided ourselves with a fair supply for the force required for the defense of this city." He promptly made arrangements in New Orleans for casting eight and ten-inch Columbiads, and ten-inch sea-coast mortars, and for the manufacture of powder. He established a cartridge manufactory, and procured all the large chains and anchors that could be had from Pensacola, Savannah, and other places for the purpose of constructing rafts and booms to place in the various water approaches, giving particular attention to that in the Mississippi river. Earthwork forts, mounting from two to six guns each, were commenced on all the water approaches—the interior line around the city was rapidly pressed to completion—twenty independent companies of infantry, previously raised, were organized into regiments, placed as garrisons in the various works of the exterior line, and thoroughly drilled in the heavy artillery service—and General Ruggles was charged with organizing, arming, and forming an effective brigade in the city, for the defence of the inner line and any portion of the outer line that might require aid. Within two months after General Lovell took command the military defences of New Orleans were in condition to successfully resist any land attack that could probably be brought against the city.

On the 8th of February, 1862, the Secretary of War wrote to

General Lovell : " The President directs that, as soon as possible on the receipt of this letter, you dispatch five thousand men to Columbus. * * * * New Orleans must be defended from above." In complying with that order, General Lovell expressed his regret on account of the necessity of sending away his only force ; and on the 27th wrote : " People are beginning to complain that I have stripped the Department so completely." And again on the 5th of March : " This Department is being completely drained of everything. * * * * We have filled requisitions for arms, men, and munitions until *New Orleans is about defenceless.* * * * * Mobile and Pensacola, even Galveston, are defended by ten-inch Columbiads, while this city has nothing above an eight-inch, and but few of them. * * * * I hope the Secretary of the Navy will keep at least one vessel here to prevent the enemy from making reconnoissances under our very guns." On the 9th of March he wrote : " You will thus perceive that this Department has been completely stripped of every organized body of troops. * * * * Persons are found here who assert that *I am sending away all troops so that the city may fall an easy prey to the enemy.* * * * * All requisitions for powder have been filled until I have none left, except what is in the hands of troops. Neither have I funds placed at my disposal to create supplies in place of those sent off. * * * * If the enemy intends an attack here, he will make it soon, and I trust no further calls will be made until we are placed in a defensible condition." On the 10th he wrote to the Secretary : " The heavy drift and current has broken up, in a great measure, the river obstructions at Fort Jackson." As soon as the raft had given way, General Lovell applied for and got one hundred thousand dollars from the city council of New Orleans, by whom the money for the previous raft had been furnished, and sent Colonel Higgins, an able and efficient officer, formerly of the United States Navy, to endeavor to repair the raft. A new obstruction was made of parts of the old raft, and with schooners anchored and fastened together by chains. This obstruction was, however, far inferior to the other ; but heavy chains for anchoring a more formidable obstruction could not be obtained by the most strenuous endeavors. On the 10th of March General Lovell wrote to the Secretary of War : " The enemy's fleet is collecting and beginning to enter the mouths of the river with boldness, and have an open passage to New Orleans if the forts

below are passed. The fleet threatening us below is much more formidable than that above, and I object strongly to sending every armed vessel away from New Orleans at this time. This city has been already too much weakened by detachments of all kinds." On the 12th the Secretary of War wrote to General Lovell: "Your whole conduct of your Department justifies the confidence reposed in you, and I have not yet found a single act of yours which I disapprove in the smallest degree." On the 22nd the Secretary wrote: "Nothing is more gratifying than the zeal and activity you have so intelligently applied to remedying the deficiency under which we labor in the conduct of this war. * * * * No more calls will be made on you for any supplies. * * * * Your assistance to the Army in Tennessee has been most timely and valuable, and exceeded what I hoped." On the same day General Lovell to Secretary of War: "It was to be hoped that on the evacuation of Pensacola some ten-inch Columbiads would be sent here, but I have only succeeded in getting one, and that by sending a persevering officer after it." "Seven vessels of enemy inside of mouth of river. All our naval ships at Memphis." On the 11th of April General Lovell telegraphed to the Secretary of War: "With forty vessels in the lower river, please protest in my name against sending the *Louisiana* (iron clad) up the river." The Secretary of War replied: "Her presence there is deemed very important to the defense of New Orleans." On the same day the Secretary of the Navy telegraphed to the commander of the fleet at Memphis: "Every effort that nautical skill, invention and courage can put forth must be made to oppose the enemy's descent of the river, and at every hazard." On the 12th General Lovell wrote to the Secretary of War: "All the troops for the interior lines about the city that I had organized were sent to Corinth, and the defense of those lines left in the hands of a few badly organized volunteers, very poorly armed. * * * * Dissatisfaction exists among the people here who having sent arms, and everything they had, to Virginia and Tennessee, now find the enemy at their doors, both by land and water, while they can obtain neither heavy guns nor small arms, which they learn by the papers are being sent to places (Mobile and Galveston) which certainly are not considered so important as the City of New Orleans and the mouth of the Mississippi. * * * *

It is scarcely probable that the gunboats of the enemy would come

down the river much in advance of their army. Meanwhile we might (bring our vessels down) clear the mouth of the river and then send the whole fleet above and drive them back to Cairo." On the 15th General Lovell to Secretary of War: "The enemy is preparing for a formidable attack on the forts below. He shelled them a little for past two days. * * * * The enemy has forty vessels just below Fort Jackson. * * * * I think they will locate their mortar-ships, shell the forts for several days or weeks, and then try to dash by with their steamers." On the 17th the Governor of Louisiana telegraphed President Davis: "Forts bombarded an hour and a half yesterday. General Duncan telegraphs none of our guns will reach them. Commodore Whittle has orders from Secretary of Navy to send the *Louisiana* to Tennessee. Duncan and Higgins both telegraph she is absolutely a necessity at the forts for the safety of New Orleans, and that it is suicidal to send her elsewhere. With the enemy's plan of attack our safety may depend upon her timely arrival there. I earnestly beg her destination may be changed, and protest against her being sent up the river." On the same day the President replied: "The wooden vessels are below; the iron gunboats are above. The forts should destroy the former if they attempt to ascend. The *Louisiana* may be indispensable to check the descent of the iron boats. The purpose is to defend the city and valley; the only question is, as to the best mode of effecting the object. Military men must decide; and to-day their discretionary power has been enlarged." On the 23rd General Lovell telegraphed the Secretary of War: "Bombardment continues with unabated vigor; now five days and nights. We still hold out with four casualties; but Fort Jackson much cut up. Want more powder if it can be had." On the 24th the Governor of Louisiana telegraphed to President Davis: "Enemy's ships passed the forts this morning, after several days' bombardment." On the same day the President replied: "Your dispatch in relation to enemy's ships this day received. I am in hopes that, while the forts divide the fleet the *Louisiana* will not lose the opportunity. In painful anxiety wait further intelligence." On the morning of the 25th thirteen of the enemy's ships engaged the water batteries four or five miles below the city. The engagement lasted until every round of ammunition at the batteries was fired. The fleet then passed up; anchored abreast of the city, and demanded its surrender. General Lovell

peremptorily declined to surrender—but stated that he did not wish to bring on the bombardment of a city filled with the wives and children of absent soldiers, and would, therefore, evacuate the place with his command, and turn the city over to the Mayor ; that, if the commander of the fleet was willing to consent to this proposition the Confederate troops would be quietly withdrawn ; if not, they might commence the bombardment at once. The troops and stores were withdrawn that afternoon.

The outcry and howl of indignation against the commanding General after the fall of New Orleans was terrific. On the 2nd of May General Lovell made application for a court of inquiry to examine into and report upon the circumstances preceding and attendant on the evacuation of the City of New Orleans as well as the passage of the forts (Jackson and St. Philip) by the fleet of the enemy. In that application he stated an inquiry was necessary as an act of justice to himself and officers, as well as to vindicate the truth of history. On the 8th of May, General R. E. Lee, then at Richmond, in general charge of army operations, wrote to General Lovell : “ It is believed that, with the means of defense at your disposal, you have done all in your power. Your plan of collecting all the troops you can, and taking a position which will enable you to defend the rear of General Beauregard, and protect his communications, is fully approved, and I regard it as a matter of great moment.” On the 24th of the same month General Lee wrote to General Lovell : “ After the enemy succeeded in passing the forts, it seems there was nothing left for you to do but to withdraw the troops. I think you may confidently rely upon the judgment of intelligent and reflecting men for the justification of your course as soon as the facts, as they actually existed, shall be known.” The hue and cry against General Lovell was such as to induce Generals J. E. Johnston and Beauregard to write to him, about the same time, expressing views similar to those contained in the letters of General Lee, above quoted. On the 20th of June General Lovell wrote to President Davis : “ I have been content to bide the storm of popular clamor rather than make public, at this time, the weakness and straitened means of the Government ; but, feeling confident of my ability to vindicate myself, I requested the Department, on the 2nd of May, to order an investigation relative to the fall of New Orleans in order that I might stand in the right light before the

country, and to prevent my usefulness from being impaired by a want of popular confidence. This request has never elicited a reply. I learn, however, indirectly, that a general officer (Van Dorn) has been directed to supercede me in my command—abruptly and without notice to me—thus indicating a want of confidence on the part of the administration.” General Lovell served under General Van Dorn in the campaign against Corinth. On the 8th of December, after that campaign was ended, General Van Dorn wrote to General Lovell: “I regretted to learn to-day that you had been relieved. * * * * The order comes from the War Department. * * * * I don’t know what it means. * * * * Let it be your proud consolation that you have fought gallantly and skillfully at Corinth—persistently and bravely on the long retreat as rear-guard from that unfortunate field to Holly Springs—and subsequently from Holly Springs to Grenada. * * * * I am truly sorry to lose you from the army.” On the 27th of January, 1863, General Lovell, in Richmond, wrote to President Davis: “I have the honor to request that the consideration of my case be not permitted to escape your mind. It is now two months since I was relieved from duty in Mississippi to await the action of a court of inquiry, and it would be a source of great satisfaction to me to have this matter (so long held in suspense) finally settled. If deemed incompatible with the public interest to convene a court, I respectfully ask that I may be placed on duty.” The court was not convened until April, 1863, nearly twelve months after General Lovell had applied for an investigation. The record of its proceedings was transmitted to the Confederate War Department on the 13th of July, 1863, but was not acted on until the following November. In its report of facts the court says: “When General Lovell assumed command on the 18th of October, 1861, but little had been done in constructing the land defences of New Orleans.” “Between General Lovell and the naval officers on duty in that Department there existed good feeling and a desire to co-operate for the public defense. General Lovell often supplied the navy with guns and ammunition.” “The proof shows that General Lovell’s demeanor was cool and self possessed during the evacuation.” In the opinion of the court it is stated that: “As against a land attack by any force the enemy could probably bring, the interior line of fortifications, as adopted and completed by Major-General Lovell, was a sufficient defense of

the City of New Orleans, but his ability to hold that line against such an attack was greatly impaired by the withdrawal from him, by superior authority, of nearly all his effective troops. The exterior line, as adopted and improved by him, was well devised, and rendered as strong as the means at his command allowed. * * * *

When the raft was swept away, General Lovell, with great energy, immediately endeavored to replace it, and partially succeeded; but, without fault on his part, this last obstruction was broken by the carelessness of vessels of the river-defense fleet colliding with it and by fire rafts drifting against it, and by failure of the guard-boats to protect it against night expeditions of the enemy. The non-completion of the iron-clad gunboats *Louisiana* and *Mississippi* made it impossible for the navy to co-operate efficiently with General Lovell. * * * * Under the existing circumstances, the passage of the forts by the enemy's fleet could not have been prevented by General Lovell with any means under his control, and the forts being passed, the fall of New Orleans was inevitable and its evacuation a military necessity. * * * * General Lovell displayed great energy and an untiring industry in performing his duties. His conduct was marked by all the coolness and self-possession due to the circumstances and his position, and he evinced a high capacity for command, and the clearest foresight in many of his measures for the defense of New Orleans."

On the 5th of May, 1864,—a little more than two years from the time General Lovell had applied for a Court of Inquiry, and nearly a year after the foregoing vindication was laid before the War Department—he wrote to the Secretary of War: "After the publication of the opinion of that court exonerating me from blame for the loss of New Orleans, I was entitled, not only by the custom of military service, but as an act of justice, to be restored to the command from which I had been relieved. Nearly six months, however, have elapsed since that time, but notwithstanding my personal applications for duty, and the request of the distinguished commander of one of our armies to have my services with him in the field, I still remain without a command, although during that time twelve assignments of Major Generals have been made, four of them by promotion. By this declension to restore me to duty, I am virtually tried, condemned and punished by a suspension from command, after a Court of Inquiry, composed of three general officers detailed by the Department,

has pronounced an opinion under which, according to military usage, I should have been placed again in position. The effect of this course of action is to impair my reputation in the eyes of the country at large: and under the circumstances there is no redress other than an appeal to the usages of military service and the sense of justice of the administration. This appeal I now make and ask your action thereon at the earliest moment that your official convenience will allow."

His appeal availed nothing with a government which was fully cognizant of all the important facts at the time they occurred: the government that abruptly and without notice ordered another officer to supersede him in command of the Department—that summarily relieved him from duty in the field just after a campaign in which he had—first as a division and then as a corps commander—won great distinction by fighting "gallantly and skillfully at the battle of Corinth—persistently and bravely on the long retreat as rear-guard from that unfortunate field to Holly Springs—and subsequently from Holly Springs to Grenada." The Government that had knowingly permitted the unjust hue and cry to prevail against him unchecked for nearly a year before granting his application for an investigation—then unnecessarily delayed the promulgation of the opinion of the court for four or five months—and withheld the evidence and proceedings in the case until the 8th of June, 1864,—and, at that late day, made the facts public only in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives.

Although General Lovell's appeal to the Confederate Government was of no avail, his words will live so long as the human heart retains any sympathy for a noble spirit suffering under injustice and wrong. And his memory will ever be cherished by military men who have respect and admiration for manly courage, "high capacity for command," "the clearest foresight," "great energy," "untiring industry," "coolness" and "self-possession" in difficult circumstances.

Soon after the war General Lovell visited the North and made arrangements by which he secured means for establishing and cultivating a rice plantation near Savannah, Georgia. A disastrous tidal wave of unprecedented height and violence, destroyed his first crop—and he then removed with his family to the City of New York, where he resided and practiced his profession as a civil engineer, until he died, June 1st, 1884, after a short but very painful illness.

GUSTAVUS W. SMITH.

ORVILLE E. BABCOCK.

No. 1890. CLASS OF (MAY) 1861.

Drowned, June 2, 1884, in Musquito Inlet, Fa., Aged 48.

GENERAL BABCOCK entered the Military Academy from his native State, Vermont, July 1, 1856, was graduated third in his class May 6th, 1861, and promoted on that day brevet 2d Lieutenant and 2d Lieutenant Corps of Engineers. On May 8, 1861, he was ordered to Washington, where he spent several weeks drilling volunteer troops. He was assistant engineer in the construction of the defences around the national capital, and from the 16th of June to the 25th of August served on the Upper Potomac and in the Shenandoah Valley, acting during a portion of that time as aide-de-camp on the staff of General Banks. In February, 1862, he was transferred to Harper's Ferry, where he was engaged in constructing and guarding the pontoon bridge across the Potomac for Banks' movement to Winchester. He participated in the siege of Yorktown, and during the subsequent operations of that campaign he made several reconnoissances and superintended the construction of bridges, roads and field works, the most important of which was the "New Bridge" over the Chickahominy. He was in command of the engineering company on the march to Warrenton, Va. From February 6, 1863, to April 10, he was employed in making a survey of the defensive works at Louisville. March 29, 1864, General Grant appointed him aide-de-camp on his staff, in which capacity he participated in the Richmond campaign, the battles of the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and the operations before Petersburg. He was also appointed the bearer of despatches from General Grant to General Sherman when the latter was moving upon Savannah in December, 1864, and as the officer to select a place for the meeting of Generals Grant and Lee to arrange for the capitulation of the Confederate army. On March 21, 1867, he was promoted to be major of engineers, and on April 9, 1867, General Grant called him to his headquarters, and on July 25 of that year he was appointed A. D. C. to the General in Chief with the rank of Colonel. March 4, 1869, General Grant having been inaugurated President, General Babcock was appointed military secretary and attached to the White House. In May, 1871, he was

also assigned to duty as Commissioner of Public Grounds and Buildings at Washington, and Engineer and Surveyor to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to which duties were added, in October of the same year, those of chief engineer of the Washington Aqueduct. In December, 1872, he succeeded Horace Porter as Secretary to the President. Gen. Babcock remained at the White House until March, 1877, when he was relieved, and was assigned to duty as engineer of the Fifth Lighthouse District, with headquarters at Baltimore, the Sixth District being also placed under his charge a few years later. He received four brevets during the war—major, lieutenant, colonel, colonel and brigadier general—for gallant and meritorious services in the field, and made a splendid military record.

Army and Navy Journal.

ABRAHAM BUFORD.

NO. 1109. CLASS OF 1841.

Died, June 9, 1881, at Danville, Ill., aged 64.

GENERAL ABRAHAM BUFORD was born in Kentucky and appointed Cadet in 1837. He graduated in 1841 and was assigned to the Second Dragoons. He served on the frontier until 1847, when he joined General Taylor's army and took a prominent part in the battle of Buena Vista, receiving the brevet of Captain for his conduct on this occasion. After the Mexican war he served with his regiment until October, 1854, when he resigned. He was promoted Captain First Dragoons July 15, 1853.

When the war broke out in 1861, he was appointed a Brigadier-General in the Confederate service. Of his career during the war the association has no record.

For many years he was a race-horse breeder, and the owner of the great Enquirer. He owned a magnificent stock farm in Woodford County, Ky., called Bosque Bonita, which was the most princely residence in the blue grass region, and there he used to entertain annually all the prominent politicians and sportsmen.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

JOHN HILLHOUSE.

No. 1130. CLASS OF 1842.

Died, March 29, 1882, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, aged 65.

JOHN HILLHOUSE, the subject of the following notice, while at the house of a relative in New Brunswick, New Jersey, was stricken with cerebral apoplexy on the evening of Sunday, March 20, 1882. From the first attack but slender hopes were held out of his recovery. He lingered for nine days, with occasional returns of partial consciousness enabling him to recognize his friends, and then quietly breathed his last.

The subjoined sketch is largely extracted from an obituary which appeared in the *Daily Home News*, (New Brunswick,) of Thursday morning, March 30, 1882.

John Hillhouse was born on an ancestral estate in Albany County, New York, December 17, 1817. He entered the West Point Military Academy in the year 1838, and graduated therefrom with the class of 1842. After serving at various army stations until the year 1845, he then resigned his commission as Lieutenant of Artillery, and the remainder of his life, excepting a few short months in 1861-2, was wholly devoted to civil pursuits. Following his resignation he spent two years in Europe and the East, occupying himself chiefly in art studies, for which he always evinced a natural aptitude.

He was married in 1847, and shortly after built himself a home on a beautiful site overlooking the Hudson, near Albany. Here he remained, engrossed in congenial labors and among associations familiar to him from childhood, for the succeeding twelve years. His profession became nominally that of civil engineer, but at this period his attention was almost entirely directed to agricultural matters, and the management of the property which had fallen to his inheritance, while much of his leisure was surrendered, as formerly, to the charm of the studio. Several paintings in oil and water-colors, executed during these years, indicate that he might have attained a recognized place in art had he seriously cultivated and matured a talent which was unmistakable.

A combination of causes induced Mr. Hillhouse, in 1859, to part with his country-seat, and in the same year he removed with his

family to Syracuse, N. Y., where he had recently purchased a residence on James street. When the war of the Rebellion broke out, he immediately tendered his services to the Government, and in response to his solicitation, was promptly assigned to the staff of General Martindale, in the capacity of Assistant-Adjutant General with the rank of Captain. His health, never at any time robust, was at this period peculiarly uncertain, and he shrank from undertaking the discharge of duties involving larger responsibilities. The event amply justified his choice, for hardly had he entered upon the routine of active service before his delicate constitution completely gave way under the fatigue and constant exposure incidental to camp life, and after repeated warnings, which he continued to disregard against the urgent wishes of his brother officers, he was finally prostrated by an illness which was at first thought to be fatal, and which rendered any further active usefulness out of the question.

Mr. Hillhouse remained in Syracuse for about six years. Finding however that the raw and inclement winters of central New York were becoming more and more unsuitable, he made a second removal, early in 1865, taking up his home temporarily in the City of New York. In 1869 he built himself a residence on College avenue, New Brunswick, N. J., where he lived for nine years. Finally, in 1878, he again returned to New York City, and rented No. 417, Madison avenue, which he continued to occupy until his death.

* * * * *

Throughout his life Mr. Hillhouse was untiring in helping any cause in which his sympathies were engaged. He did a very large amount of good in a quiet, unobtrusive way, and was charitable almost to a fault. Religion was with him a matter of temperament as well as of earnest conviction. He became a devoted member of the Episcopal Church before attaining manhood, and his advancing days served only to strengthen the attachment. In 1867, as the fruit of many years profound and exhaustive meditation upon sacred themes, he published privately and for personal use a long religious poem entitled *The Redemption*. Its preparation had been the objective point of special reading and study, covering a wide field, and the impress of deep reflection and highly cultured thought was everywhere manifest. Several able critics, to whom the printed edition was submitted, spoke and wrote to him concerning it in the most

complimentary terms. Following the suggestions of friends Mr. Hillhouse, after much hesitation, consented to give a portion at least of his work to the public, and the first book of the poem was subsequently printed separately under the title of *The Annunciation*; it was, however, as its author divined, but little adapted to the requirements of the market or the popular taste, and was withdrawn within a few weeks after publication.

* * * * *

Few other events of his career seem to call for special comment in this place. His life was essentially retired, and while he industriously employed the various talents given him in filling up the measure of each day, it was in a manner least likely to render him conspicuous to others. He made little serious effort at any time to engage in the practical affairs of the world or to identify himself with public events, but his record as a type of Christian gentleman, uniting a mind of singular grace and delicacy to a character absolutely unselfish and above reproach, will not soon be forgotten by those whose privilege it was to know him in the intimacy of home life.

The funeral took place at his late residence on Madison avenue, and was largely attended. On the day following there was a second ceremony at the Albany Cemetery, where he was laid at rest in ground over which his feet had often trod as a lad, and within sight of the spot where he had made his first and perhaps his happiest home.

W. P. H.

The following is taken from Vol. III of the Memorial Biographies of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and is published, by request, with the Necrology of the Association.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS MATHER.

No. 522. CLASS OF 1828.

Died, Feb. 27, 1859, at Columbus, Ohio, aged 54.

Nothing is known of WILLIAM MATHER's childhood, and very little of his early youth. In 1823, being then not quite nineteen years old, he applied, with his father's consent, for admission into

the Military Academy at West Point. At that period in the history of the academy warrants were granted in preference: first, to the sons of deceased army officers; next, to the sons of officers wounded in the war; and last to sons of those who could command political or personal influence, supported by recommendations of the applicants from official, or any respectable persons. Possibly the fact that three of his near relatives had served in the Revolutionary War may have had some effect in providing an appointment for him, which even in those days was eagerly sought. But young Mather had recommendations of the highest character. Twelve well known gentlemen, from seven towns, certified to his ability and worth. The chief judge of Windham County Court certifies, June 5, 1822: "He is about eighteen years of age, possessed of much more than common talents and literature. He understands the Latin language, and some of the higher branches of mathematical science, which he acquires with much facility. His moral character is, I think, very fair and unexceptionable."

With such recommendations he could hardly fail to receive the appointment; and his acceptance of it, with the consent of his father, is dated March 21, 1823.

On the first of July following, having satisfactorily passed the examination for admission,—which indeed needed only the rudiments of a very common English education,—he was enrolled as a cadet on the customary probation, till the result of the next January examination should determine whether he was entitled to a warrant.

In June, 1826, he entered the second class, corresponding to the juniors in a college. In that year first began the course of study in the department of chemistry and mineralogy. In spite of able rivals he at once took the head of the class in that department, and easily maintained it through that and the following year. The course of chemistry at West Point was not, however, the beginning of his love for the science in which he afterwards became so eminent. He seemed to have a natural aptitude for it. Before applying for admission into the Military Academy, he intended to become a physician, and with this object he went to Providence, Rhode Island, to study the profession and attend the lectures. On the occasion of a subsequent visit to his parents, he brought with him an elaborate chemical apparatus, the cost of which rather astonished and displeased his father. But he so amused and instructed his family by

his experiments and explanations that his father was entirely reconciled to what, at first, he considered an unwarrantable extravagance. This anecdote was furnished by one of his family.

The text-book used in 1826-27 was Webster's Chemistry. This work was passing through the press in 1826, before Mather had entered the second class. The proof-sheets of a part, if not of the whole of the work, were sent to him by the author for suggestions and corrections. These were furnished by him, and they were adopted; but Mather's name was not mentioned in the preface to the work as amongst those who had contributed to it, and he expressed to the writer his disappointment at the omission. It would seem, therefore, that he must have had some considerable reputation as a practical chemist before he entered the academy.

The winter of 1826-27 was very cold. The ice, floating down to the narrow gorge between the precipitous shores of West Point and the opposite bank, became wedged there and was exceedingly thick. It occurred to Mather that a favorable opportunity was thus offered to ascertain the temperature of the water at the bottom of the river, while the surface was covered with ice. After several attempts he succeeded in making a self-registering thermometer, and an apparatus for bringing up a specimen of the water of the lowest depth. A hole was cut through the ice about the middle of the river, and the apparatus, attached to a strong cord, was let down into the water; but the current was so strong that it failed to reach the bottom. With a heavier weight it sank far enough, but the pressure forced the cork into the bottle. The next attempt was successful; water was drawn from below, and its temperature ascertained from the self-registering, compared with that indicated by a detached thermometer. The result of this experiment, in which the writer assisted him, is not remembered, but Mather declared that he was satisfied with it. Such was his occupation, in one of the coldest days of winter, during the whole of the Saturday afternoon allowed to the corps for recreation.

The class graduated the first of July, 1828.

Among his classmates was Albert E. Church, who graduated as its head. For forty years Mr. Church was the able professor of mathematics at the academy, and the author of several works on the higher branches of that science. Jefferson Davis, the ex-president

of the ephemeral Confederacy, whose history is unfortunately too well known, was also a member of the class.

Of the graduates in 1828 but five now survive. Twenty-two died before 1861. Of the eleven who were then alive, only three joined the Rebellion. Two of the remaining eight were highly distinguished in the war.

Mather's rank on graduating was fifteen. He obtained the maximum mark in the department of chemistry and mineralogy, being one of the only four in the class who obtained the highest mark in any of the departments.

Upon graduating he received the customary appointment of brevet second-lieutenant in the United States Army. Afterwards he was promoted to be second-lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry, his commission bearing date the day of his graduation. He remained at West Point as acting assistant instructor of artillery during the annual encampment, and was then ordered to the School of Practice at Jefferson Barracks, where he remained until April, 1829, when he was sent to Fort Jesup. In June of that year he was detailed for duty at West Point; and until June, 1835, was the acting assistant professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology in the Military Academy,—and must have been a successful teacher, if length of service be taken as a criterion. The assistant professors in the several departments of the academy were then, with few if any exceptions, detailed from recent graduates. Their terms of service seldom exceeded and in most cases were less than two years. In the department of chemistry, from 1822 to 1863, there were detailed twenty-one such assistants, only three of whom served in that capacity longer than two years. Of these, Lieutenant Mather served six and the other two four years, which was the limit, prescribed by the army regulations, to service on detached duty. But during these six years he did not confine his attention merely to his duties as professor. As early as 1828, before he had been graduated a year, he published, in the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, a paper "On the non-conducting power of Water with regard to Heat." During his service at the academy he published, in the same journal, an article on the geology of a part of Connecticut and the Highlands of New York, and five papers relating to chemistry. One of these, entitled "Contributions to Chemical Science," is a chemical discussion of twelve different subjects. Of his publications in that journal

an obituary notice in it observes: "His contributions to the pages of this journal have been numerous and important, both in chemistry, mineralogy, and geology." The paper entitled "Contributions to Chemical Science," printed in vol. xxvii. 1st series, 1835, gives ample evidence of his ability in practical chemistry.

Besides these papers he composed and published, while professor at the academy, a small work on geology, for the use of schools,—which was afterwards expanded into a much larger volume and passed through several editions,—and a treatise on Diluvion, for the use of the cadets as a part of the geological course. He did not suffer himself to be idle during the recess of his course of instruction at the academy, but, having obtained from the Secretary of War the requisite permission, he acted, in 1833, as professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology in the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut. During the same year he was made an honorary member of two societies in the university, which the following year complimented him with the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

His term of service at the academy was terminated in June, 1835, when he was ordered on topographical duty, as assistant geologist to G. W. Featherstonehaugh, on a geological examination of the country from Green Bay to the Coteau de Prairie. On this service he made a report, and a topographical map of the St. Peter's River Valley. This survey occupied him from June to December. In November he was ordered to join his regiment at Fort Gibson, where he remained till June, 1836, when he marched into the Choctaw country, in command of Company D, Seventh Infantry, and remained there till August, 1836. Finding that his reputation as a scientific chemist and geologist was now sufficiently well established to render him no longer dependent on his commission, he resigned his position in the army, and thenceforward devoted himself exclusively to science. He thus remained in the army a little over eight years. Of this time, only about eighteen months were occupied in purely military duties. The remainder was employed in his favorite pursuits of chemistry and geology.

The occupations of his subsequent life may be considered under five general heads.

First, as a Geologist. In 1836 he was appointed geologist of the First District of New York, containing twenty-one counties. In this duty he was engaged about seven years, during which he made

six reports of his operations. The sixth and final report is contained in a quarto volume of six hundred and fifty-three pages, illustrated by forty-six colored plates. It would require scientific knowledge of a high character to give even a superficial outline of this great work, and it would not be useful to attempt it for the purposes of this memoir. To show its value, it will be enough to quote the judgment of an expert, well qualified to criticize works of that character. "His final report on the Geology of the First District, published in a large quarto, was his most important original work, and will always bear honorable testimony to his ability and accuracy as an observer in this department of nature."

While engaged in the survey of New York, he was appointed the geologist to superintend the geological survey of Ohio. In this duty he was engaged from 1837 to 1840, and made two elaborate reports, which were published as Assembly Documents; and in 1838-39 he made a report on the geological reconnoissance of Kentucky, published also by that State as an Assembly Document.

In 1853 he was appointed, but declined the position of, geologist of Lieutenant Williamson's party of exploration for the Pacific Railroad across the Sierra Nevada. This position was one that he must have eagerly desired to fill, and to refuse its acceptance undoubtedly caused him much regret. The reason of his refusal was physical disability. While making an examination of coal lands near Pomeroy in Ohio, he was wounded in the second finger of his right hand. This wound induced a partial paralysis, and required an amputation of the finger. The cause of it was supposed to be a snake bite. As soon as he was convinced by the examination that amputation was inevitable, "he directed the surgeon to procure a block, a chisel, and a mallet, and, placing his finger on the block, told him to sever the finger at one blow." This was attempted but proved a sad failure. The chisel was too thin and highly tempered, and the edge crumbled. Nevertheless, he directed the surgeon to go on, and several blows were required before a complete severance could be made; although in this painful operation the bone was crushed instead of being cut, he bore it without flinching. This anecdote, related by his son, well illustrates his characteristic courage and endurance.

Second, as Professor. From 1842 to 1845 he was professor of natural science in the Ohio University, and in 1845 its vice-president and acting president. In 1846, from January to March, he was act-

ing professor of chemistry, mineralogy and Geology, in the Marietta College, Ohio, being unable to accept the professorship in consequence of other engagements; and from 1847 to 1850, he was vice-president and professor of natural science in Ohio University.

Third, as Geologist and Mining Engineer to various mining companies on Lake Superior from 1845 to 1847.

"There he spent two years in laborious, self-denying toil, in a wilderness country beyond the boundaries of civilization, travelling in unexplored forests, fording rivers, wading through swamps and marshes, and enduring the numerous hardships and privations incident to such a course of life." Thirty-three reports of analysis of ores comprehended a part of his labors during this expedition. But he must have made more than one journey to that region; because in 1846 he prepared eight reports on mines in New Jersey, Virginia, and Massachusetts.

During his various expeditions he collected a large cabinet of minerals and geological specimens. By means of extensive exchanges, both in the United States and foreign countries, he so enlarged this collection that it numbered at his decease about twenty-two thousand specimens. It is fortunately preserved and in the possession of his son. The collection of this cabinet was probably begun in 1837, upon his appointment as principal geologist of Ohio. "With a view to facilitate the progress of the survey," he addressed "to the people of the State," a series of questions numbering more than two hundred upon sixteen different classes of subjects relating to geology, "hoping that everyone who is interested either in having the mineral wealth of his farm known, or in advancing geology and its kindred sciences, will contribute such aid as may be in his power." At the same time he gave an abstract of general directions for collecting specimens and observing phenomena.

The results of his application to the people are stated in his second report, made in 1838. "A large collection of specimens to illustrate the useful as well as curious mineral products of the counties examined this year has been made."

From these proceedings may be perceived the thoroughness with which he conducted the survey. The same thoroughness is doubtless the characteristic of all his scientific investigations.

Fourth, as Agricultural Chemist. From 1850 to 1854 he served

in that capacity for Ohio, and was corresponding secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

Fifth, as an author upon subjects of general science and miscellaneous topics. His papers in this department, from 1836 to 1855, number thirty-one. After the latter date, until just before his decease, he was still engaged in congenial occupations, but no record of them has been found.

Although the several scientific investigations, in which for thirty years he had been busily engaged, were similar in their general characteristics, all of them demanding for success close and accurate observation, and rigid logic, yet eminence in either required traits of mind peculiar to itself.

Mather was so successful in all as to have deserved, as he obtained, a national reputation. That his character and acquirements were widely known and appreciated is evident from the fact that, besides the degree of Master of Arts conferred upon him by the Wesleyan University, he received, in 1853, that of Doctor of Laws from Brown University, and between 1833 and 1859 was elected member, honorary member, or corresponding member of twenty-five scientific and literary institutions, in seven States and the District of Columbia. He was elected a corresponding member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, April 2, 1856. He was a life-member of many religious associations, and for fifteen years was a trustee of Granville College in Ohio.

The powerful frame and robust health of Mr. Mather gave to his friends the just expectation of a prolonged life. His resolute will and enthusiastic devotion to his cherished pursuits were guarantees that, if his life were preserved, he would achieve still greater results in the cause of science. But these expectations were not realized. He died at Columbus, Ohio, February 26, 1859, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. The cause of his death is not satisfactorily known. It was very sudden and unexpected, and, although supposed by his nearest friend to be a complication of dropsy and paralysis, was probably a heart complaint. For some days before his decease he had been unwell and complained of sharp pains in the region of his heart, but was not considered to be in any danger. On the morning of his death he sat up in his bed, and was about to leave it, when he fell back and instantly expired.

Thus died William Williams Mather. Not possessing the genius which dazzles, he had the intellect which, continually improved by exercise, achieved valuable results by patient and conscientious industry. What duty demanded, that he performed, regardless of consequences, either to himself or others. Not indifferent to fame, he never sought it by doubtful or devious courses. His object was not to enhance his reputation, but faithfully to do the work before him. Through the whole of his active and laborious life of thirty years in the cause of science, in all the various and important public positions which he occupied, no breath of censure assailed his integrity, "which was a law of nature with him, rather than a choice, or a principle." How nice was his sense of honor may be judged from the following incident: While he was corresponding member of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, it was his duty not only to conduct the correspondence of the board, but also, it seems, to examine all communications made to it on any subject. In 1851 the board desired to receive from all persons competent to make them essays upon the soils of Ohio. For that purpose he had, as the agriculturist of Ohio, made some preparation. A personal friend, Colonel Charles Whittlesey, who was also a distinguished geologist, had prepared an essay on the subject, which of course, was sent to Mather. This, without reading it, he immediately on receiving sealed up, in the presence of two witnesses, and forwarded it to the board. In stating this fact to his friend, when acknowledging the receipt of the essay, he said: "I sealed it up as soon as received, because I had made some preparation for a similar paper, but do not know whether I shall be able to prepare it in time for the meeting of the board; and I would take no advantage of my position to read your essay under such circumstances,"—thus showing his determination to avoid even the suspicion of abusing his official position for personal ends.

Equable in his disposition and gentle in his manners, considerate of others and just in his judgment of them, modest, but manly and self-reliant, thoroughly versed in the branches of science, to which he devoted himself, he had neither dogmatism nor ostentation. As he observed in a letter to the same personal friend, who differed from him in regard to a geological question: "I am not wedded to any theory, but seek the truth,—and, when found, adopt it." Never elated by success nor depressed by occasional failure, a

genial companion, a firm friend, and a zealous Christian, he pursued "the even tenor of his way" till death, too soon for science and his country, removed him from the earth. We have had the privilege of reading many of his private letters to members of his family and friends. All of them display the gentleness of his disposition, the firmness of his principles, and his high-toned sense of honor. Those to his family also manifest his deep seated religious feeling. It has been said, we know not how justly, that students of nature are apt to become sceptics in religious truth,—that they become materialists, if not altogether disbelievers in a supreme and intelligent first cause. But Mather, although a profound observer of nature in some of her most mysterious operations, was far from being one of that class of students. He looked "through nature up to nature's God," and recognized and acknowledged the hand of the Creator in all that surrounded him. "It has been too much the case," he says in an official paper, "that our rocks have been looked upon as so much worthless stone. There was nothing made in vain, and all things will be usefully employed in their proper time." "Geology has shared the fate of other infant sciences in being for a while considered hostile to revealed religion; so, like them, when fully understood, it will be found a potent and consistent auxiliary to it, exalting our conviction of the power and wisdom and goodness of the Creator." An obituary notice in an Ohio newspaper paid the following eloquent tribute to his memory: "In his extensive knowledge of the physical world, in all his scientific investigations, he found nothing to foster the barren spirit of scepticism, or a cold and cheerless infidelity. He found the name of his God inscribed upon the flinty rock. He looked down into the deep valleys and up to the lofty mountains; the voice of the mighty Creator came up to him from the one and down to him from the other. The deep recesses of the earth which he explored taught him lessons of the infinite wisdom, power, and goodness of the Deity."

In the career of Mr. Mather, thus imperfectly sketched, there can hardly fail to be perceived some of the traits which characterized his distinguished progenitor. The conscientious and patient industry; the eagerness for knowledge; the firm adherence to his sense of duty; the deep-seated and sincere religious principle which were conspicuous in Richard Mather, were prominent in his descendant.

As the late Dr. Palmer justly observed: "In his death science has lost a master and the country a benefactor. His position in the ranks of knowledge cannot easily be filled."

I. J. AUSTIN.

Of the above, sixteen were members of the Association, viz: Babcock, Bacon, Beall, Benham, Cobb, Easton, Hillhouse, Holmes, Humphreys, Johns, Norton, Polk, Wade, Weitzel, Wheeler and Wright.

In the Army.....	15
In Civil Life.....	17
	<hr/>
Total.....	32



MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Treasurer presented the following report, which was accepted and adopted :

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 13, 1884.

*Professor S. E. Tillman, Treasurer, in Account with Association of Graduates,
U. S. M. A.*

<i>Dr.</i> —To Balance from last account.....	\$ 404 06
“ “ Initiation fees since last report.....	230 00
“ “ Sale of Books, since last report.....	25 00
“ “ $\frac{1}{2}$ year's interest on 3 per cent. U. S. \$1,000 Bond.....	17 50
“ “ $\frac{1}{2}$ year's interest on 4 per cent. U. S. \$1,000 Bond.....	20 00
“ “ Cash for called 3 per cent. U. S. \$1,000 Bond.....	1,000 00
Total.....	\$1,696 56
<i>Cr.</i> —To Cost of (\$1,000) 4 per cent. U. S. Bond, now in Bank of Commerce	\$1,220 00
“ “ Printing Report for 1883, as shown by receipts	308 16
“ “ Paper, Envelopes, Postal Cards, as shown by receipts.....	36 56
“ “ Lt. Braden, for Expenditures. as shown by receipts.....	12 04
Balance on hand.....	\$1,576 76
	119 80

Examined, found correct and approved.

PETER S. MICHIE.

*For the Executive Committee of the U. S. M. A.
Association of Graduates.*

General Andrews, Treasurer of the Thayer Monument Fund, presented the following report :

261 Fifth Avenue, }
NEW YORK, May 12, 1884. }

To the Association of the Graduates of the Military Academy :

In my report for June 12, 1883, I stated that the subscriptions to the Thayer Monument amounted to \$4,739.75, and that, after paying all expenses for its erection, and for the removal of the remains of General Thayer from Braintree, Mass., there remained a balance in the hands of the Treasurer, sufficient, it was hoped, “to erect a plain massive tablet in the West Point Cemetery over the grave of the deceased.”

No objection having been made to this proposition, it was assumed that it was approved by the Association. Accordingly, though the Thayer Monument Committee was discontinued, I entered into a very advantageous contract for erecting a massive tablet, with suitable inscriptions, over the grave of General Thayer. It is now ready for transportation to West Point, and will be placed in the Cemetery, I doubt not, soon after my departure to Europe, on the 21st inst.

After paying the \$400 due for this tablet, and liquidating all outstanding claims, there will remain in the hands of the Treasurer, together with \$50, contributed by Dr. John T. Metcalfe, of the Class of 1838, since our last meeting, the sum of \$156.86. The Committee having now completed its duties, I submit the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, That of the \$4,789.78, contributed to the Thayer Monument Fund, there remains in the hands of the Treasurer the sum of \$156.86, after paying the expenses of the removal of General Thayer's body from Braintree, Mass., erecting a statue to his memory on the plane of West Point, and placing a suitable tablet over his grave; therefore be it

Resolved, That the said balance of \$156.86 be transferred to the Treasurer of the Association of the Graduates of the U. S. Military Academy, to be used for the current expenses of the Association.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. CULLUM,

Bvt. Maj.-Gen. U. S. Army.

Which was accepted and adopted.

Colonel Arden, Chairman of Committee on Accommodations and Entertainment, presented the following report:

To the Association of Graduates:

Your Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Association "to enquire and report upon some suitable measures for the reception and entertainment of its individual members," beg leave to report that after due consideration of the matter, they find it not competent for the authorities of West Point to erect special buildings for such purposes.

But in lieu of such accommodations your committee would respectfully submit for the consideration of the Superintendent; that a room or rooms of the "Officers' Mess" will be thrown open for the reception of the members on the day of the meeting, and sleeping accommodations provided by the Post Commissary. The Executive Committee to furnish a moderate lunch with enough inspiration to awaken, "*soto boche*," the allegiance of arriving members.

The matter of *extending the hand of welcome* to members whom the "revolutions of the times have made strangers on their old stamping ground," your Committee would leave to the discretion of the commanding officer of the Post, in the firm belief that a reliance on the time-honored custom of the Army, (*i. e.*) reporting at headquarters, would place every stranger on a home footing.

THOS. B. ARDEN,

J. B. WHEELER,

E. W. BASS.

June 13th, 1884.

The report was received and the Committee discharged.

General McCalmont submitted the following :

WHEREAS, gifts of manuscripts, portraits, books, letters and so forth, relating to the military history of the country, have from time to time been made to this Association, to which more will be added ; and, whereas, this Association has no rooms provided for the safe keeping or exhibition of the same, or for the transaction of its business ;

Therefore, *Resolved*, That Congress be memorialized to make an appropriation for the purpose of furnishing a hall for the use of this Association on the public land at West Point.

Which was carried ; and then, after considerable discussion by Major Hamilton Merrill, General Greene, Colonel Arden, General Sheridan, General Davies, General Cass and a few others, General Tower moved to reconsider the resolution, and that the subject matter of it be referred to the Executive Committee for a report at the next meeting.

General Tower's resolution was carried.

The following, by the Executive Committee, was adopted :

Resolved,—That the resolution adopted at the meeting June 12th, 1882, in reference to invited guests, be revoked, and the following substituted :

That the whole subject of invited guests be left to the discretion of the Executive Committee.

The following, by General Slocum, was unanimously adopted :

Resolved,—That the thanks of the Association be tendered to Gen. Trimble, our presiding officer, for his interesting address.

A letter from Bailey, Banks & Biddle, in reference to badges, was presented and read, but as the whole subject of badges was indefinitely postponed at the last meeting of the Association, no action was taken.

A fine painting, life size, of the late General Ord, was presented to the Association by Judge Ord, a brother of General Ord. It is now in the office of the Association.

The Chairman appointed the following Committee and announced the officers for the ensuing year :

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

GENERAL CULLUM,
PROFESSOR MICHIE,

COLONEL HASBROUCK,
LIEUTENANT FULLER,
LIEUTENANT LOVERING.

SECRETARY.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES BRADEN.

TREASURER.

PROFESSOR S. E. TILLMAN.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

CHARLES BRADEN, Lieut. U. S. A.,
Secretary.

ENTERTAINMENT.

Immediately after parade the graduates proceeded to the Cadet Mess Hall, where they partook of the annual dinner, General Trimble, Class of 1822, presiding.

There were only two regular toasts: "OUR ALMA MATER"—responded to by Professor Kendrick—and "THE ARMY," by General Horace Porter.

Professor Kendrick took charge of the dinner and called upon General Rosecrans, General Slocum, General Tower, General Grier, General McCalmont, Mr. Chaplain, Mr. Whitehead, (an invited guest,) Judge Mosher and General Palfrey, of the Board of Visitors, for impromptu addresses. The remarks were interspersed with songs, led by Captain Augur, Lieutenants Pettit and Burr.

Before the meeting adjourned, all present were requested to drink the health of General G. R. Paul, who, although on the Point, was not able to be with the other members of the Association.

Including invited guests, there were ninety-nine present at the dinner.

LIST OF MEMBERS WHO HAVE JOINED THE ASSOCIATION SINCE LAST REPORT.

	CLASS.		CLASS.
John M. Tuffts,	1820	Carl F. Palfrey,	1870
Henry F. Clarke,	1843	Wallace Mott,	1871
Richard W. Johnson,	1849	Daniel H. Brush,	1871
Peter T. Swaine,	1852	Edmund K. Webster,	1874
William W. Lowe,	1853	Theodore H. Eckerson,	1874
Michael P. Small,	1855	John T. French,	1876
Asa B. Carey,	1858	Wm. W. Galbraith,	1877
William E. Merrill.	1859	Frank DeL. Carrington,	1878
Vanderbilt Allen,	1864	John S. Mallory,	1879
William H. Huer,	1865	James T. Kerr,	1881
James F. Gregory,	1865	Edwin C. Bullock,	1883
Albert H. Payson,	1868	John B. Bellinger,	1884
Eric Bergland,	1869		

THE FOLLOWING NAMES HAVE BEEN ADDED TO
THE LIST OF GRADUATES SINCE LAST
REPORT :

CLASS OF 1884.

3021	1	Irving Hale , Second Lieutenant Corps of Engineers.
3022	2	James C. Sanford , Second Lieutenant Corps of Engineers.
3023	3	Hiram M. Chittenden , Second Lieutenant Corps of Engineers.
3024	4	Cassius E. Gillette , Second Lieutenant Corps of Engineers.
3025	5	David DuB. Gaillard , Second Lieutenant Corps of Engineers.
3026	6	Harry Taylor , Second Lieutenant Corps of Engineers.
3027	7	William L. Sibert , Second Lieutenant Corps of Engineers.
3028	8	John Conklin, Jr. , Second Lieutenant 2d Artillery, (L)
3029	9	Charles L. Corthell , Second Lieutenant 4th Artillery, (G)
3030	10	Stephen M. Foote , Second Lieutenant 4th Artillery, (D)
3031	11	Isaac N. Lewis , Second Lieutenant 2nd Artillery, (B)
3032	12	Eugene F. Ladd , Second Lieutenant 9th Cavalry, (E)
3033	13	Samuel D. Sturgis, Jr. , Second Lieutenant 1st Artillery, (D)
3034	14	Wendell L. Simpson , Second Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, (I)
3035	15	Everard E. Hatch , Second Lieutenant 18th Infantry, (D)
3036	16	Frederick L. Palmer , Second Lieutenant 21st Infantry, (E)
3037	17	James A. Cole , Second Lieutenant 6th Cavalry, (G)
3038	18	DeRosey C. Cabell , Second Lieutenant 8th Cavalry, (C)
3039	19	Edwin B. Babbitt , Second Lieutenant 5th Artillery, (B)
3040	20	Elisha S. Benton , Second Lieutenant 3d Artillery, (B)
3041	21	Farrand Sayre , Second Lieutenant 8th Cavalry (A)
3042	22	Wilds P. Richardson , Second Lieutenant 8th Infantry (H)
3043	23	Hugh J. Gallagher , Second Lieutenant 6th Cavalry, (F)
3044	24	Clarence E. Dentler , Second Lieutenant 6th Infantry, (F)
3045	25	Grote Hutcheson , Second Lieutenant 9th Cavalry, (G)
3046	26	James K. Thompson , Second Lieutenant 23d Infantry, (C)
3047	27	George O. Cress , Second Lieutenant 7th Cavalry, (E)
3048	28	Ernest S. Robins , Second Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, (B)
3049	29	Henry D. Styer , Second Lieutenant 21st Infantry, (B)
3050	30	JOHN B. BELLINGER , Second Lieutenant 7th Cavalry, (F)
3051	31	Waldo E. Ayer , Second Lieutenant 12th Infantry, (F)
3052	32	Robert H. Noble , Second Lieutenant 1st Infantry, (F)
3053	33	David C. Shanks , Second Lieutenant 18th Infantry, (I)
3054	34	Benjamin C. Morse , Second Lieutenant 23d Infantry, (E)
3055	35	John T. Knight , Second Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, (E)
3056	36	James B. Hughes , Second Lieutenant 10th Cavalry, (B)
3057	37	Powhattan H. Clarke , Second Lieutenant 10th Cavalry, (K)

The following interesting account of the march of the Corps of Cadets in 1819 is published with the consent of Mr. Latrobe, of Baltimore, Md., and of Gen. Merritt, Superintendent of the Military.

Mr. Latrobe entered West Point in 1818, and when he resigned as a member of the First Class, stood at the head of his class.

BALTIMORE, May 26, 1884.

General Wesley Merritt, Superintendent of U. S. Military Academy, West Point :

DEAR GENERAL MERRITT--Looking over some old letters returned to me by my sister, to whom they were written while I was a cadet at the Military Academy, I found one describing the march of the Corps to Hudson in August, 1819, which may not be an inappropriate contribution to the Historical Society that we talked of when I had the pleasure of seeing you last summer. I had thought of applying the experience of an octogenarian towards the improvement in a literary point of view of the letter of a lad of sixteen ; but to have done this would not have compensated for the loss of the interest that the personal feature always gives to a narrative. So I have let my story stand with its gush and enthusiasm and inelegance, just as I find it sixty-five years from its date. If it does nothing more, it will show to whomever may have the curiosity to read it, that there was at least one happy boy in the Corps at the end of the first year of his life at the Academy.

With very sincere respect, yours truly,

JNO. H. B. LATROBE.

WEST POINT, September 1, 1819.

MY DEAR SISTER :

* * * * I now propose to give you my experiences on the march of the Corps of Cadets from West Point to Hudson, from which I have just returned.

On the 10th of August we carried all our extra baggage from our tents to our quarters, retaining only our knapsacks, to be ready to start the next day. On the 11th the "general" was beat at 11 o'clock, in a moment almost, and with our knapsacks on our backs, about two hundred of us were ready to commence the march. At 12 o'clock the assembly was beat, when we formed in line, wheeled into open column, marched in front of the mess-house, stacked arms and eat our dinners. At 1 o'clock we marched down to the dock and got on board of the sloop that was to take us to Cold Spring, on the opposite side of the river. The wind was favorable and we crossed in an hour or so. When the vessel was moored to the wharf and the word "First Company, forward," was given, I felt as if I could march forever, and sprang ashore in high spirits and health. In a few minutes the column was formed, the tents and the provisions put into the baggage wagons and we were upon the march for our encampment for the night, about a mile from the little village of Cold Spring, in a valley delightfully situated. In a short time our tents were pitched, and it being about 5 o'clock we began to think about getting supper ready. Each company was divided into four messes, consisting of twelve each, exclusive of the captain who made thirteen. I was caterer to the mess during the march, having an assistant detailed every day to assist me. The office was a desirable one, as the caterer always fared the best. Belonging to each mess was a chest containing a nest of tin buckets, one for boiling meat, another for coffee and one for water ; fourteen tin plates, one foot in diameter, fourteen tin cups, fourteen knives and forks and spoons, one milk pot, one sugar dish, one salt cup, one pepper box, one box to put the coffee we received in, and a mustard pot, all of tin, and three coarse towels. We now drew from the commissary, for each mess, one-fourth of a barrel of pilot bread, one piece of

salt beef, weighing nearly twelve pounds, about four pounds of ready ground coffee, five pounds of excellent brown sugar, one pound of butter, one quart of milk and one-fourth of a bushel of potatoes, together with salt and pepper. Upon the receipt of the provisions I made a fire against a large rock, with the help of my assistant ; but you may imagine how much at a loss I was as to the cooking department. However, I washed the meat, put it in a bucket of water and set it to boil ; boiled the coffee in a bucket full of water and made it as clear as any you ever drank by pouring in a cup of cold water. At our table on the grass I put the bucket of coffee in the middle, and we filled our cups by dipping them into it. With plenty of milk and sugar crackers and butter, I made the heartiest meal I ever had in my life. By the time the supper was over the meat and potatoes were done, when I poured off the water and put them into the mess-chest for next day's dinner, and packed up the chest ready for starting in the morning.

There were four of us in a tent seven feet square, and wrapped in my blanket I slept on the bare ground as soundly as I have ever done at home or in the barracks. At daylight this morning reveillee and then the "general" were beat and in ten minutes we were upon our march in high spirits. Having gained the road we pursued it through the most romantic country. We were in the midst of the Fishkill mountains, the road was on the side of one of them at times, and at others wound through the valley on our right. The day was delightful and the road excellent. The column was composed of sixteen sections, or half platoons, and as it wound among the hills or descended into the valley, the arms glittering in the sun formed an object which to one who had never seen the like of it before seemed really grand. The country people stared at us in astonishment, and one old woman, when I fell in the rear of the column to get a drink, informed me with much satisfaction that she told Sallie that the comet did not come for nothing. We marched at the rate of three miles an hour, and at 7 o'clock halted at a fine wood for breakfast, where a farm house close by furnished plenty of milk, and I had the good fortune to secure five quarts for our mess, which we made six or seven by putting water in it, soaked our crackers, and with some meat made a very hearty breakfast. After half an hour's stay we resumed our march, still continuing in the mountains. I was in the first platoon at the head of the column,

and alongside of me was Joseph Mansfield,* nephew of Colonel Mansfield, one of the professors at the Point, who is my intimate friend, of the same age with myself, only a foot shorter. * * *

* * And you have only to find him out to love him.

The valley through which the road ran was very winding, and, when turning short around the spur of a mountain, would seem to be enclosed in an amphitheatre of hills. At about three miles from Fishkill the mountains stretched away to our right and left and afforded us the prospect of a beautiful plain unbroken by any hills excepting those that bound it at a great distance. Near us we saw the steeple of the little village of Fishkill, embedded, if I may say so, in poplars, of which the country is full. We arrived there at 1 o'clock and encamped in an orchard situated at the end of the town we entered at. By this time each mess had got, at Cold Springs, a servant to cook for it, so that my duty was reduced to buying the provisions for which the mess paid, such as chickens, cabbages, watermelons, &c., which he did not draw from the commissary. We sat tailor-fashion around our grassy table and eat our dinner, after which we went to a creek near the encampment and washed ourselves, put on our uniform pantaloons and got ready to march through the village and parade. Fishkill is a village of one street of a mile long nearly, on each side of which, for the whole length, are immense poplars, between two of which was suspended a very large national flag for us to pass under and which hung so low that our bayonets touched it as we marched. We were saluted by the only piece of artillery the village possessed. I thought the cadets marched superbly at West Point, and here there was not one that did not do his best, the bayonets appearing, as we moved, to be fixed in marble. We seemed, the country people said, to be rolled along upon wheels, we came so firmly on. The people received us with open arms and evidently looked upon us as prodigies. The night being warm, I slept in the open air without the least inconvenience, notwithstanding the extremely heavy dews. Indeed, I wonder how I could ever have been as tender as I was at home.

* Cadet Mansfield graduated second in his class in 1822, entered the Corps of Engineers, distinguished himself in Mexico at Matamoras, Monterey and Buena Vista, and was killed at the battle of Antietam, respected and beloved by all who knew him, not only as a brave soldier and accomplished engineer, but as a Christian gentleman.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 13th the "general" was beat and off we started, and having marched three miles during which I felt miserably, we stopped at a well to wash by pouring the water out of our cups upon one another's hands, for want of basins. At seven we stopped in a grove of poplars to breakfast, having come nine miles. We breakfasted as we did the day before and resumed our march through a country more beautiful, if possible, than what we had already passed through, but of quite a different character, and now and then we could get a glimpse of the river. At about 10 o'clock we arrived in sight of Poughkeepsie and turned off from the road into a wood where we stacked arms and rested until a company which was to escort us, was ready. We traveled in fatigue pantaloons of any color, and here put on our uniform ones and cleaned up. In about an hour we heard the music of the expected company and formed line on one side of the road. In a short time the company came in sight and marched before us, when we presented arms, when it formed on our right. But such a company the power of my pen is inadequate to describe, as it appeared to us, to whom the slightest mistake in military discipline is an object of remark. Suffice it to say, it is hard to conceive anything more ludicrous. However, it was the highest honor the town thought it could pay us, to send it out to escort us in. We marched through the town to our encampment at the other end of it, the escort leading the way, and encamped. In a short time we were fixed in a large orchard of young trees, which, unfortunately for us, bore nothing. I was on guard, and my post was one to which everybody came to get into the camp. My orders were to admit no one on any account, and I had my hands full at first, I can assure you, to keep the crowd from pressing past me. However, some blows, pretty well laid on with my bayonet, made them, after I had hurt several, keep at a respectful distance.

The ground we encamped upon belonged to an old fellow who wanted to impose upon us, and this made Captain Bell determined to shift his quarters, which was done the next morning at daylight, and we encamped on a much better spot on a hill in the middle of the town, where we had plenty of room to go through our evolutions, and where there was a stream of water running through the meadow at the bottom of the hill.

While at Poughkeepsie the encampment was surrounded with

visitors from sunrise to sunset, and they seemed to have as much curiosity to see us as if each one of us had been President of the United States. Whenever we went into the town we were stared at, and when met we were saluted and the wall was always given to us in the streets. The cadets who were introduced to the citizens were invited out to dinners and suppers, and treated with the highest respect. Wherever the cadets went they behaved themselves as gentlemen, committed no irregularities and excited the admiration of the inhabitants as much by their conduct as by their military manouvres, as you may see by the extracts I send you from their papers. I went into town one day with Mansfield to a public garden where we eat ice cream and cake and drank soda water, a soldier's way of spending his money. On Sunday, the 15th, we attended the Dutch Reformed Church, where we heard a very good sermon, concluding with a flattering and affecting address to the cadets, and in the evening we attended the Episcopalian church, the first time I had been to one since I left "Clover Hill," Mr. Picton* being a Presbyterian.

On Monday we marched through the town, returned and went through the manouvres of the battalion at our encampment, concluding with firing by companies, by wings, by battalions and by files. After the Infantry drill was over, two companies drilled at the Light Infantry and went through the firings, in ambush, in attack, retreating, setting and lying, much to the admiration of two thousand people assembled to see us. In the evening a ball was given to us at which the youth and beauty of Poughkeesie attended, the gentlemen generally standing aside to let the cadets dance. The ball was a very good one and there was a very good supper. The room was decorated à la militaire, eagles, flags, the figures of '76, &c., displayed on the walls. About one hundred cadets attended and there were about seventy ladies. At three the ball broke up and we returned in order to camp. The next day the camp was opened to visitors, and the day after, the 19th, we were on our road to Hudson. A committee appointed by us from our number had previously written a note of thanks to the inhabitants of Poughkeepsie, for their civilities, to which a very handsome answer was returned. At 3 o'clock we were upon our march, where it appeared nature had been lavish of her gifts and had endeavored to make the country the fairest

* Mr. Picton was the Chaplain at West Point.

upon earth. Every now and then we had a glimpse of the Hudson, the mountains of Catskill on our left, whose summits on this occasion were covered with clouds. At seven we stopped at a little village to breakfast, where the inhabitants who had heard of our coming had brought the most acceptable present they could make, a barrel of milk, which gave everyone enough. Three miles further on we stopped at the seat of Col. Lewis, and one of the Livingston's, who invited us to rest there and partake of a splendid collation that had been prepared for us, consisting of pies of every kind, ham, rounds of beef, sangaree, beer, cakes, rolls, bread and butter, milk, apples, pears, peaches, plums, all cold. There was plenty for all. And the hospitable manner in which the collation was given delighted us. From thence we resumed our march and arrived at the village of Rhinebeck about one o'clock, where we encamped. Here again I was on guard and had much more trouble than at Poughkeepsie, for striking would not keep people back and I had orders to stick them; when one man whom I ordered from my post attempted to take my musket from me I stuck him in the arm just above the elbow, after which I had no more trouble. I hated to stick the man, but it could not be helped.

September 5th.

We started from Rhinebeck at 3 o'clock, when I was upon the rear guard which takes care that every one keeps up with the column and sees that the wagons do not stop. Here I passed the most pleasant day of our march, having put my knapsack in one of the wagons. The country through which we passed was still the same; we were, it seemed, just under the Catskill Mountains, although they were fifteen miles off. The road was very winding, the woods became more frequent, which, if anything, made the prospect more beautiful, and sometimes to see the column lose itself behind the steep bank, and then emerge as if by enchantment, was really enchanting. At one place in particular the road wound around the brow of a hill that was on one side almost perpendicular, while on the other was a steep ascent. I was far in the rear of the column and when I reached the brow of the hill the column was marching down in files. The glittering of the sun upon the muskets and caps, the words of command which were echoed by the hills as the cap-

tains filed off their companies on account of the narrowness of the road, and now and then the martial music reaching your ear from the front, excited feelings that I can scarcely describe. The cadets, as they marched along were not permitted to pull any kind of fruit, and several who did so were sent to the rear under guard. There were eight of these who marched with unfixed bayonets as prisoners for six miles where everyone saw them to their great mortification. This, however, put a stop to pulling apples.

At 1 o'clock we arrived at the village of Clermont and encamped, and in the evening went to the river and bathed, which was much needed, the day having been hot and the road dusty. The next morning, the 20th, we started at daybreak, at seven stopped to breakfast, and arrived at Hudson, the end of our journey, at 12 o'clock, where we were met at the entrance of the town by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, who welcomed us in a very handsome manner, and, attended by the most respectable citizens on horseback, escorted us into the town and to our encampment, where a field piece fired a national salute and the national flag was hoisted in our honor. In a short time our camp was formed on a hill above the river in a most delightful situation. On Saturday we rested, on Sunday we attended the Episcopal Church in the morning and in the evening the Universalist, where we were addressed with much eloquence, the preacher concluding with these words: "And may you always have before your eyes the examples of a Hancock, a Washington, and the other heroes, who gained the independence you are to defend, and, at last, may the Lamb of God take you from the field of Victory and Glory here below to the plains of immortal triumph in the realms above," The Lamb of God who taketh away the Sins of the World being his text. On Monday we marched through the town and performed our military evolutions before the admiring multitude who had assembled to the number of three thousand to see us. On Tuesday at 1 o'clock the "general" was beat and the tents struck with a celerity that was a surprise to those who had never seen the operation before, and at our morning parade a letter was presented to the Adjutant, from the Mayor, in the name of the inhabitants of Hudson, which was read to the battalion. At 2 o'clock we marched down to the sloop on which we were to sail for West Point, the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of Hudson, gray-headed old men and other citizens, forming in files in front of us and

accompanying us to the dock, where they opened to the right and to the left and took off their hats as we marched between them. It was really affecting and gratifying to see these old men with their hats off, showing such respect to striplings like ourselves. We put our muskets and knapsacks in the hold of the sloop when we got on board. The high banks of the river were covered with people. All the inhabitants of Hudson were there, I believe, and a national salute was fired from the artillery on the top of the bank. Unfortunately there was a dead calm and I do not know how we should have got out of the dock had not the team-boat towed us a quarter of a mile down the river. As the sloop got under way the people on the banks gave three cheers, which were returned by us. When the horse-boat left us a light breeze sprung up which continued until the next morning and we were obliged to come to anchor and wait until 5 o'clock, when another breeze carried us slowly along until 7 o'clock, when a steamboat overtook us and, hearing that the cadets were on board, took us in tow and brought us to West Point by 1 o'clock a. m. We slept on board of the sloop and in the morning landed and marched upon the plain once more after an absence of fourteen days. We went immediately into quarters on our arrival and I now room with Henry S. Coulter, William M. Boyce, and E. C. Ross,* all clever fellows.

* All long since dead.

J. H. B. L., 1884.

The above is, with few exceptions, an accurate copy of the letter of a boy of sixteen to his family, with no attempt at improvement, though under a strong temptation to omit much that is excusable only on account of the age of the writer, in the way of description of scenery and sentiment, but which is left to stand as indicative of the feeling that pervaded the Corps of Cadets at that time.

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